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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 238- BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
13th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,393
20th ,,	MANTUA x ..		10,902
27th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
3rd Nov.	DELTA ..	NALDERA *	15,992
10th ,,	MOOLTAN ..		29,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIAx.		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA ..		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR ..	MALWA x	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA ..		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA *	16,385
5th Jan	MANTUA ..		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HINDx ..		11,436
19th ,,	CALEDONIA a		7,622
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	PLASSY ..		7,393
9th ,,	MACEDONIAx		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA a ..		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA a		20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR I HIND ..	MOOLTAN	11,430
5th April	NALDERA X		15,995
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
a Terminates voyage, at Marseilles.
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
19th Oct.	MANTOLA ..	8,963
2nd Nov.	MORVADA ..	8,193
16th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA ..	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
8th Feb.	MERKARA ..	8,285
22nd ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
7th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	DUMANA ..	8,600
4th April ..	MANELA ..	8,303
18th ,, ..	MATIANA ..	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

16th Oct	SICILIA†	6,813
2nd Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
13th ,,	SOUDAN†	6,696
30th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA†	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	10,911
15th January	SOUDAN*	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	15,993
21st February	SICILIA*	7,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN*	6,696
24th April	SICILIA	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
13th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	Connects at Colombo with S. S. Narkunda

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination
11th Oct	BAMORA ..	Busrah via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 9 a. m.
12th ,,	VASNA ..	Busrah via K'chi 8-30. a.m.
13th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi viaK'war
51th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'wa
17th ,,	KHANDALA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may b arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1992.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Osaka Maru	S. Kimura	3740	27th Sept.	11th Oct.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5844	15th Oct.	29th Oct.
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th Oct.	11th Nov
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage.	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore.	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong.	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai.	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe.	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams "YUSEN,"

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basran	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
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Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...1,19,64,225-0-0
PAID-UP-CAPITAL 30th Sept. 1923	.59,82,112-8-0

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay
SUB-BRANCH
Zaveri Bazar, 280 Sheik Memon Street, Bombay
LONDON AGENTS
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent per annum on Daily Balances upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June, interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.))
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 73,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,98,630
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 19,50,000
HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A., (Sar Suba Baroda State).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lakari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., (Accountant-General, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' Notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,300
Capital Paid-up 27,27,727
Reserved Fund 21,00,400
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar.	Hafizabad.	Multan City.
Amballa City.	Hoshiarpur.	Montgomery.
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad. (Sind).	Okara (Dist. Montgomery.)
Bombay.	Jullundur.	Peshawar City
Cawnpore.	Jammu.	Patiala.
Calcutta.	Jhelum City.	Quetta.
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D. I. Khan.	Kasur.	Sargodha.
Ferozepore.	Lahore City.	Sialkot.
Gujranwalla.	Lyallpur.	Srinagar.
Gojra.	Ludhiana.	
Hapur.		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office.—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LTD.
Established 1891.
Funds and assets over—Rs. 2,45,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,50,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
P. C. ROY,
The Secretary
285/10, Bowbazar Street.
Calcutta.
or
J. C. BOSE,
The Chief Agents,
285/10, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager,
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE: 5/7, Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR C. N. MADHAVA RAW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Cure Your Eye.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucomo, Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8. 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.)

KATOL
STICKS.
Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-6 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

KATOL
THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER.
Annas 10 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

A FUTURE FULL OF HEALTH FOR YOU.
DROP A CARD FOR A FREE Health Illustrators To
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.
Jamnagar (KATHIAWAD.)

Just for COST PRICE, a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS,
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages 40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0. 64 p. 1 Gross 10-8-0 80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled 1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0, 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quire Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B. Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
7, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared.
Audit of Books of Firms UDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE
Every additional word—One Anna.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—Sharp TYPIST for Remington Machine. Apply Box No. 9741, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R8692

WANTED—An active BILL COLLECTOR. Pay Rs. 40 per month. Apply Messrs. D. NARAYAN & CO., 151, Hill Road, Bandra.
A R8700

EARN Rs. 5 to 10 daily in SOAP-MAKING and other MONEY-MAKING Schemes. Particulars FREE. Enclose stamp for reply. J. J. SHAH (B), Khetwadi, Bombay.
A R8703

WANTED.—A TYPIST, knowing a little of shorthand for Office work. Apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 9755, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8678

WANTED Gujarati and Hindi speech RE. PORTER, Shorthand Jain preferred. Also full time PERSONAL ASSISTANT on Rs. 75. Apply fully, NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL, Hanuman Building, Hompi Street, Town Hall Garden, Bombay.
A R8702

WANTED—A REPORTER for an English daily in Bombay. Must be a fast shorthand-writer and should have good knowledge of English and Marathi, Hindustani or Gujrati. Good prospects for a competent man. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A SALESMAN for English Cotton Yarns by a leading firm already doing large business. None but very competent and experienced men need apply to Box No. 9744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8695

WANTED—An ASSISTANT in the Process Department, only those who have previous experience in half tone and line block making need apply with testimonials to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accomodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day, Enrolment daily.
A

WANTED.—For the Shri Maharaniji Sahiba's Girls' School, Kotah, experienced GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE HINDU HEAD MISTRESS, well up in Hindi, Needle work, and enforcing discipline. Salary according to qualifications with free unfurnished quarters close to the school. Applications not accompanied with copies of testimonials will not be considered. Apply mentioning the minimum salary required by the 31st October next to the DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Kotah (Rajputana).
A 17705

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—81 Motlibai Street, Byculla, Esmail Vilas, first floor. Apply to DADA DEWRAJ, Chuckla Street.
C R8686

TO LET.—FLATS and ROOMS, Essak Building, Naigan Cross Road, close to Tram and both Ry. stations. Enquire in IRANI'S SHOP.
C R8666

TO LET.—ROOMS for Voras Mohamedan in Jariwalla Building near Null Baza Market. Apply IDANMEI S. MAKHIJANI c/o. Messrs. Pohomull Bros., Jackeria Musjid Bombay.
L R8472

TO BE LET—One commodious BUNGALOW having 4 bed, 2 dressing and 2 baths rooms tiled throughout, fitted with electric lights with a large compound and nice garden, situated at No. 26, Mount Road, Mazagaon, 3 minutes' walk from Tram Terminus. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises.
C R8698

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—9 B. H. P. OIL ENGINE 14 in. verticle FLOUR MILLS, 15 tons BONE CRUSHING MACHINE and small hand grinders: "A1" ENGINEERING CO. Pot Box No. 2124, Bombay.
K R8668

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One five seater Touring Model "Commonwealth" Motor Car, in good condition. Price Rs. 1,800. Apply Symington Cox and Co. Ltd., 58, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
JA 17802

CHARRON—In sound running condition. Going very cheap. Fit for rough use and service work. Apply T. E. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road.
JA 17654

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE.

"LOTUS" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification revised 1920).

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other brand of Portland cement on the Market. Test Certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ld.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents,
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal: Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle", 16859

FLOOR TILES

FLOOR TILE—Floor tiles made in beautiful colours and patterns. Can be seen laid in first class buildings in Bombay and Karachi. Write to BHARAT PATENT TILES, CO., 220, Cherabazaar, Bombay Tel. 6436.
C17689

OPTICO—Wholesale opticians 23 and 24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Indian distributors for Wilson Goggles, Bishop Chains and Ribbons.
N R8545

DO YOU LIKE PLANTAIN chips fried a la Malabar? Slice plantains thin and fry in COCOGEM. Delicious and crisp as COCOGEM is flavourless and odourless. As. 11½ per lb. in 6 lb. tins. Delivery Paid. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T 17644

USE our ELECTRA BLACK INK, a pur carbon preparation as supplied to Government of Bombay for writing Valuabl documents to be photographed and preserved D. & D. BROTHERS, No. 667 A., Dadar Bombay.
T R8617

BARGAIN SALE.—Messrs. SUTOR AND COMPANY, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—To clear the whole stock, all solid leather goods, such as Hand Bags, Brief Bags, Gladstone Bags, Trunks, Suit Cases, Boots Stores and Slippers will be sold at exceptionally reduced rates from Monday the 8th to WEDNESDAY, the 31st October, 1923. S. B. BILLIMORIA, Receiver of the Estate of Messrs. Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons.
T C17776

TYPEWRITERS.—Fox Portable Typewriters Improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible compact, durable, weight 7 lbs. List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second hand typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T (W.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved Model	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 90, Remington 7 75,	90
Corona Folding with Case Rs. 95, 120,	135
Oliver 2, Rs. 80, 3 100, 5, 125, 9,	17
Noiseless, Rs. 115, Mercedes, German	190
Underwood 5, latest Rs. 190, Brief 125,	190
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, 9,	225
Remington 10, Visible Rs. 150, 175, 225,	250
Remington 19, Brief 240, 11, Brief	210
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new.....	
Yost 20, latest, new types,	190
Multiplex Hammond Rs. 150, Leather Case	200
Gujerati Remington 9, little used,	190
Ribbons, Carbons etc., Papers, Repairs.	

NICOLLS and COMPANY, Typewriter Experts Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle"

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—A well established firm in Amritsar having 40 years experience requires connection with best cotton and woollen mills. Please correspond with RAMJUS MISSER AND SONS, Mughal Gate, Amritsar, (Punjab).
P R8473

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Join immediately for October special Vacation classes. Prospectus on application. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING., Apollo Street.
M R8696

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FOR SALE.—Bentley, A. B. C. 5th Coth 75 Electric heater. Ray reflector, 20 each, all new, Dr. H. GHOSE, Dadiseth Agiary Street, Kalbadevi.
L R8682

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:

Per column each per insertion.

1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. A. S. NARIELWALA & SONS, will REMOVE from 15th instant from 5, Elphinstone Circle, Fort to their own premises "SHAPUR HOUSE," Cawasji Patel Street, (opp. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) Fort.
R8677

TEE ACME MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

MESSRS. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO., have been appointed SOLE SELLING AGENTS for the products of the above Company, and all enquiries should therefore be sent to them at Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, or P. O. Box No. 281, Bombay.

MATHURADAS VISSONJI & Co.,
Managing Agents,
17782 9, Wallace Street.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that the partnership carried on between the undersigned and one Mr. DONALD CRICHTON MEEK at Victoria Building, Parsi Bazaar in the name of Crichton and Co., and the Representative for India Joseph Travers and Sons, Ltd., have been DISSOLVED on the 7th day of September, 1923.

MANEK ARDESHIR ILAVIA.
R8699

G. I. P. RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

BOOKING OF COTTON TO COLABA, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on and from the 1st November, 1923, the booking of "COTTON" to Colaba, G. I. P. Railway will be CLOSED, when the New Cotton Green on the Bombay Port Trust Railway will be opened.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st October, 1923. C17226

TO LET

WELL ventilated airy and commodious portions of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th floors of CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road, and basement Ground floor portions of the first and second floors and 3rd and 4th floors of the premises till recently occupied by the Central Bank of India, Ltd., at Hornby Road, Opp. Sir J. J. Institution, admirably suitable for large or small offices according to requirements. Electric Lifts, Lights, Fans, tiled and Marble floorings, all modern conveniences and a copious supply of water. Apply Mr. DADY BURJOR, Asst. Secretary, Central Bank of India, Ltd.
C17759

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 25th October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance sheet for the year ending 31st March 1923.
2. To declare a dividend on First Preference Shares for the year ending 31st March 1923.
3. To confirm the appointment of the Hon. Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, Kt. C.I.E., M.B.E., as a Director.
4. To elect a Director in place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt. C.B.E., who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
5. To elect a Director in place of Mr. M. A. Tana, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th October, 1923 to the 10th November, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors.
TATA SONS Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Chairman.
Bombay, 25th September, 1923. C17704

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to be the finest and best all over being far above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Government and other bodies. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, in his report refers to this cement in eulogising terms. Write for our Booklet and current year's calendar to THE DWARKA CEMENT CO LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA LTD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY, 10th October, 1923 at 6-45 p.m. to confirm the Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on WEDNESDAY, 26th September, 1923.

M. INNES KER,
W. BLAKE,
Jt. Hon. Secs. and Treasurers.
C17800

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

THE PALASDHARI-KHOPOLI branch which was closed in July 1923 due to breaches caused by heavy rains, will be REOPENED on and from 10th October 1923.

I. W. STOKES,
For Chief Trans. Superintendent.
V. Terminus,
9th October, 1923. C17805

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF 5TH DIVIDEND.

AT the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company held on SATURDAY, the 6th October, 1923, the 5th dividend for the year ending 31st March 1923, at Rs. 12 and Rs. 20 on shares of Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 paid respectively, has been declared and the same is payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company 9/19 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the last Registered addresses of shareholders.
C17799

TENDERS.

SALE SALE SALE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of:—

One—WELLMAN-SEAVER CHARGING MACHINE with 4 motors and Starters complete, for D. C. current 220 volts, together with 24 charging boxes and two spare armatures.

Tenders which should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, METAL and STEEL FACTORY, Ichapore, (Calcutta), at which factory the Plant can be inspected on application.
17797

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, 1923, for the purchase and demolition of the main Exchange Building and Buyers' Rooms of the Association opposite the G. I. P. Railway Cotton Yard at Colaba.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Secretary in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

The successful tenderer will be required to demolish the buildings, to remove the debris and to level up the ground to its original condition within three weeks from the date of acceptance of the tender.

The Association do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

The undersigned will on application give any further information that may be required and will show the buildings over to prospective tenderers by appointment.

By Order of the Board.
D. MEHTA,
C17778 Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. D. M. Pereira, the following plots of land near Rajan Mouge, Danda Bandra, will be sold by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. on SUNDAY, the 14th instant at house No 9 Rajan Bandra.

Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.	Area.	Assessment.
272	1	3¼ Gunthas	0 8 0
272	3	1¼ Gunthas	0 4 0
278	7	2½ Gunthas (with half days water from Navi baw)	0 8 0
279	3	5½ Gunthas (with half days water from Borkanchi baw)	1 8 0
282	15	2 Gunthas	0 4 0
282	16	1¼ Gunthas	0 4 0
282	19	4¾ Gunthas (with one days water from Undichi baw)	1 8 0
		Total 19¾ Gunthas	Total Rs. 4-12-0

For particulars apply to Mr. Diogo J. Valladares B. A. Duarte's Oart Girgaon Back Road, Bombay.

The 9th October, 1923.

FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
C17806 Attorneys for the Executors.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PURSHOTUM VITHALDAS AND BAI AMBA, WIDOW OF NARANDAS PANACHAND, the Administrator and Administratrix respectively of the estate of Narandas Panachand have contracted to sell to my client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim to the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, lease, incumbrance, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at this office in room No. 38, P. and O. Bank Building wthin 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 205 square yards or thereabouts bearing Municipal C Ward No. 279, Street Nos. 405-10, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1415 Cadastral No. 386 Bhuleshwar bounded on the East by the Shaikh Memon Street North by a Jain temple of Mahavirswami West by an Open Chowk beyond which is the temple of Shri Ram and on the South by the New Market and partly by a public road.

Dated at Bombay this 9th day of October, 1923.

G. B. PANDYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.
C17803.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAHIMBUX KHODABUX has contracted to sell to my client Mr. JAFFERBHOY RANMAL CHINKAMWALA, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to me at my office at the corner of the Carnac Road and Picket Road Kalbadevi, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that land, admeasuring 971 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 58 of the West Agripada Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust at Morland Road in the City and Island and Sub-registration district of Bombay and bounded on the North-West by a service passage on the North-West by the Plot No. 57 agreed to be leased to Currimbhai Bhimji and Ruttofally Bhimji, on the South-East by Morland Road and on the South-West by Plot No. 60 agreed to be leased to Tayaballi Kamroodin and forms a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 3527 and assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward No. 4104 (b) and Street No. 58 and bearing Cadastral City Survey No. 4/1659 of Byculla Division.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1923.

GULAMALLI G. MERCHANT,
Pleader for the Purchaser.
C17784

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3329 of 1923.
LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 14th day of August, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, Order V, Rules 1, 5, 7 and 8, and Order VIII, Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

This Suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within Four Weeks from the service of this Summons upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

HEMCHAND MOTICHAND, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at Jakaria Musjid, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) RAMJANALI GANGJI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Khoja Galli, outside the Fort of Bombay; and (2) JANMAHOMED EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Kurla, in Thana District ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to him the sum of Rs. 8,878-3-0 mentioned in the plaint herein with interest on Rs. 7,075 at 9 per cent. per annum from 13th day of July, 1923, till judgment costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 19th day of November, 1923 at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 21st day of August, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 21st day of August, 1923.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C17789

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JEHANGIR HORMUSJI CAMA, KAIKHUSRU HORMUSJI CAMA, KHARSEDJI DHUNJIBHAI SHROFF, JAMSHED JEHANGIR CAMA and MERWANJI MANCHERJI CAMA, of Bombay, inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Inam ground, containing roughly 7000 square yards less the space occupied by a Darga which stands on the premises at present and a passage thereto from the main Road being a portion of a plot of land admeasuring about 10,000 square yards and situate on the West of Sevri Road bearing Old Survey No: New Survey No. 2401, bearing Municipal Ward Nos. 1297 (1), 1297 (2), 1298, 1299 Street Nos. 225 225 A, 226 and 227 Cadastral Survey No. 150 and bounded, on or towards the North by the remaining portion of the same plot belonging to the Vendor, on or towards the South by the property of Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhai Knight, on or towards the East by the Sevri Road and on or towards the West partly by the property of Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy and partly by that of Manekbhai and Motlibai.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1923.

N. C. DALAL AND CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C17792

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of SHANKER ATMARAM MAHATRE, of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord and Munim, residing at Nigkdawari Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

And PARWATIBAI, widow of Shanker Atmaram Mahatre, of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nigkdawari Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine-hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 27th day of September, 1923.
Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C17798

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No 4561
6-10-23.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the last Will annexed of the property and credits of DAYABHAI DULLABHBHAI, widower, late of Bombay Anavil Hindu Inhabitant, a fitter in mechanic Shop of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, at Parel, who till his death resided at C. P. Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, limited to the purpose mentioned in the said Will and for the use and benefit of Ishwarlal Dayabhai, minor limited to the period of his attaining majority ..... Deceased.

DULLABHBHAI RAGHUNATHJI DESAI, of Bardoli, Hindu Inhabitant, a 1st Class Magistrate and Mamlatdar of Bardoli in the Surat District residing at Baradoli ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 27th day of September, 1923.
Messrs. KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C17797

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and at the risk of the mortgagor Ahmed Ali Mulla Abdeali Tapia, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October 1923 sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 16th March 1923, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at and on the South side of Walkeshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2639 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. A/2127, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. A/7292 being the portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. A/2127, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. A/7292 being the portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 New No. A/2127, Old Survey No. 13, New Survey No. 2/7292 and Cadastral Survey No. 319 (Malabar Cumballa Hill) on which stand the messuage tenement dwelling house and structures assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2483, Nos. 4 and 5 bounded on the East partly by the property of Navi Vahu and partly by a private gully, on the West by the property of Lalchand Jasvandon, on the North by the Hilly ground of Cadar Sulleman and on the South by the said Walkeshwar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BABULNATH ROAD, GAMDEVI ESTATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Ramnarayan Harnandrai, the transferee of the mortgage herein and on account and at the risk of Mr. Moongalal Naharmal Gondka, Messrs. BENNET & CO., will sell by Public Auction in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated 14th January, 1922 the undermentioned on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land (99 years commencing from the 17th day of January, 1917, containing by area 1,201 square yards or thereabouts, situate on a plot No. 93 on the Gamdevi Estate of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement Trust of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by plot No. 92 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Govindji Jivandas and Gordhandas Jivanji, on the South-East by plot No. 91 of the said estate leased to Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, on the South-West by plot No. 94 of the said estate leased to Chhotalal Maganlal Kothari and on the North-West by Babulnath Road and forming portion of land bearing New Survey No. 7306 together with the dwelling house thereon consisting of ground floor, two upper floors and two motor sheds and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2649 (9), Street No. 81B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED VELVETS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2446 of 1921 (Pathan v. Aquaria) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, on account and at the risk of Mr. Sadashive Rajaram Desai of Motee Bazar. 585 B & C No. 742/747—5 cases each 21 pieces coloured velvets 17½/18 inches—each about 564/578 yards.

554 H B & C No. 5606/7—2 cases each 80 pieces silk embroidered stripped velvet 22 inches each 492 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LADIES' COTTON STOCKINGS, SOCKS, BOOTS, ITALIAN NUT BUTTONS, ETC

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their room No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Office concerned.
1 case ladies' cotton stockings.
1 case cotton socks and stockings.
3 cases cotton socks.
4 cases boots.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kaderbhai Esmailji of Bombay, 10 cases each about 500 gross Italian nut buttons with 4 holes size 20 by 27 equally assorted in a box of 1 gross.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria
1 secondhand rubber tyred landau.
1 secondhand rubber tyred shigram
1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Arab horse in saddle.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

By order of N. H. Moos Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5806 of 1922 (The Motor & Allied Products Co. Ltd. v. Mohanlal Raghavji.).

1 motor car No. 9860.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PALLI HILL BANDRA

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. Attorneys for Mr. Habibboy Currimbhoy the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 3076 of 1922 (Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co. Ltd... vs. Mahomed Essack Haji Abdulla Nurani and another) and in pursuance of the directions given in the Consent Decree dated the 28th November 1922 made in the said suit, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land appropriated to building purposes situate at Palli Road near Bandra bearing Original Survey No. 18 and non-agricultural Survey No 109 in Danda Line in the Island of Salsette Registration Sub-District of Bandra and District Thana admeasuring 3250 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by a private road, on the South by the Public Road, on the West partly by the property of Mulraj Khatau and partly by the property secondly described and on the East partly by a private Road and partly by the property of Mulraj Khatau, which premises form the subject matter of an agreement dated the 7th April 1906 between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Ernest William Noble and others of the other part.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land containing by admeasurement about 806 square yards situate at Palli Hill near Bandra bearing Survey No. 18 and non-agricultural Survey No. 109 in the Danda line in the Island of Salsette Registration Sub-district at Bandra and District Thana and bounded on the North by the property of Mulraj Khatau, on the East by the property firstly described on the South and West by the land of Mulraj Khatau both which premises firstly and secondly described are delineated on the plan annexed to the conveyance dated 9th March, 1920 and thereon surrounded by a red coloured boundary line together with the messuage, tenement and buildings erected on the property firstly described together also with full and free right of way to and from the said lands with or without horses carts and carriages along the road on the South-East side of the said lands from the main Road running along the ridge of Palli Hill and leading to the Bungalow and the said lands with the right to have a carriage entrance opening on the said road from any part of the said lands.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and C. Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 10th October, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE CORRUGATED SHED AT NAKHODA MOHOLLA.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Nazerally Samsoodin Dawoodi Vohra (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th October 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the right, title and interest of the above-named insolvent in the corrugated shed at Nakhoda Moholla, on the premises of the Improvement Trust Estate.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th October, 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 65 BALES CHADER.
HIGH COURT
O. O. C. J.
Commercial Cause
SUIT NO. 5739 OF 1922

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

Messrs. KANJI LILADHAR ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. D. D. Patel, the Receiver appointed under the decree passed in the above suit on the 1st day of August, 1923, and on account and at the risk of the defendants, Messrs. Kanji Liladhar who have failed to pay the decretal amount, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell away by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 12th day of October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the shop of Messrs. D. D. Patel & Co. at Gordhan Gully Mulji Jetha Market the undermentioned bales of Chader.

5 bales each 250 pieces bearing merchant, No. 2500. 44 by 4½ by 1¼.
33 bales each 200 pieces bearing merchant, No. 3002. 52 by 4½ by 1¼
27 bales each 200 pieces bearing merchant, No. 221. 48 by 5 by 1¼.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery with. in six days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th October, 1923.

MEHTA & CO
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 CASES GLASS SHADES, CHIMNEYS AND CRYSTAL CUT FOUNTS.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Noormahomed Vallibhoy.

Ex. S. S. "PILSNA"

R D 685—1027/5—2 cases each 4 dozen "Corona" storm shades No. 1230/10 "4" opal clear below with plain rim.

R D Khaliq—1245/49—5 cases 120 dozen comet lotus chimneys, crystal, melted, with blue coloured large lips with Ditmar gold stamp and "Made in Czecho-Slovakia."

R D 686—1412/13—2 cases each 1½ dozen crystal cuts founts No. 1263/15"/6".

R D 686—1414/15—2 cases each 12 dozen crystal cut founts No. 1264/15".

R D 686—1416/17—2 cases each 12 dozen crystal cut founts No. 1264/15".

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th October, 1923.

MACKENZIE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND ESTATE BROKERS.
YUSUF BUILDING, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 47 CASES LUCES EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
SUIT NO. 622 OF 1923.

Before Hon. Justice Mr. Kajiji Decree passed on 1st day, 1923.

Messrs. MACKENZIE & CO., Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in their Show room in Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street by order of one office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Chapsy Dossa, the following:—

C D Bombay—47 cases Luces "Eau-de-Cologne." 1/47 "Dupra Freres" in 2 and 4 oz bottles.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within four days.

MACKENZIE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th October, 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR CAR DEALERS, TRANSPORT COMPANIES MAIL CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.
SALE OF WELL-KNOWN BRITISH QUADS MOTOR LORRIES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO. will by order of the Office Concerned, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd October, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the compound of Messrs. Moore and Co., at the junction of Lamington Road and Bellasis Road near Empress Cinema the following:—

14. British Quads Motor Lorries 7 Chassis.

Specification and illustrations can be obtained of the undersigned.

Private offers for the whole lot or any quantity will be received by the undersigned before the sale.

The Lorries can be inspected at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. before the sale at the above address.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and Lorries removed within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th October, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone No. 5152.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.

TO-MORROW, the 11th instant at their rooms at 2-30 p.m. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction made to order furniture such as, Mahoganised English sliding dining table, dining room chairs to match large English mirror back side board tapestry lined Chesterfield suites, drawing room cabinet, silver show cases, large book case, walnut polish oval mirror sanitas, billiard table with balls and ques, hatstands, fancy teapoy, palm stands shaving stand, office table, revolving chairs, gramophone, gramophone stands, single and double iron bed, dressing chest of drawers, dressing Chacheval glasses ladies writing table, file cabinets, marble top tables, old brass ornaments, crockery and glassware, etc.

Property of a European gentleman and others.

Property on view.

BONAFIDE SALE.
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY WELL MADE AND WELL FINISHED FURNITURE OF EXQUISITE TASTE AND BEAUTY BY JOHN ROBERTS, WIMBRIDGE AND OTHER KNOWN MAKERS CHESTERFIELD SUITES COVERS BY WHITE LAIDLOW, HIS MASTER'S VOICE GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORDS. PIANOLA WITH ROLLERS, BLACKWOOD, OLD AND OPENED FURNITURE, ETC.
SALE AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale on SATURDAY, the 13th instant in Mallabar Villas, No. 112 Ridge Road, Mallabar Hill at 2.30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, Roberts' sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiters, tea tables, silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match by Whitaway, carved blackwood furniture, palm-stand, Roberts very rich tapestry lined sofa and carved chair to match English designed rocking chair, revolving office chair, by Roberts, pianola with rollers, low arm chairs hat stands, carpets, handsome oval shaped mirror and panelled almirah with special hanging arrangements and box chelves, single mirror door almirah with secret drawers and cabinet cupboard, clothes and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, glassware, English crockery, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. W. Griffiths

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 10th October, 1923.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

Auction sale of immoveable properties, situate at Elphinstone Road and at Santa Cruz advertised for sale on 10th and 14th instant respectively is POSTPONED until further notice.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th October 1923.

Helpless and . . Starving Beggars.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO ASSIST the Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee and the Bombay District Benevolent Society in relieving the sufferings of starving and helpless beggars. They can do this by taking any such destitute person, who is not suffering from any infectious disease, to the Dharmasala situated at 628, Duncan Road, Byculla (opposite the Parsi Statue.) There they will be given shelter and food prior to their removal to the Beggars Camp at Rowli Hill, Dadar, where everything possible will be done for their welfare and comfort.

If any of these destitute persons are suspected to be suffering from any infectious disease, other than leprosy, the public are kindly requested to give information at the nearest Municipal Dispensary. Motor Ambulances for the removal of cases of infectious diseases are now located in Arthur Road stables. These can be had at any time during the 24 hours of the day by telephoning to No. 40599. In case of no reply No. 41256 may be referred to.

(Sd.) L. C. CAZALET,
Secretary, Bombay District Benevolent Society.
V. A. DABHOLKAR
H. J. DAVIS,
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
The Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee.

AMUSEMENTS

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-15 p.m.
"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-Night at 9-30 P. M.
THE LONDON
SYNCOPATING ORCHESTRA.
2 hours of Vocal and Musical Hilarity.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, 10 p.m.
ELSIE FERGUSSON
IN
"FOOTLIGHTS"

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE MAN OF STEEL"

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

A Paramount—Artcraft Drama, a

THOMAS H. INCE PRODUCTION

in five Reels.

"L'APACHE"

Don't miss

DOROTHY DALTON

in a fascinating new role of life in the lights and shadows of "Gay Paree."

"The Apache Dance! Look at her! Look at the fire, the abandon, the—Gad There is a girl who can do it right" Thus she helped the Paris revellers to "make a night of it." Little they knew of the sacrifice that had led her there, or of the brute, the "apache" king, who had twisted her arm and warned, "Remember, a little life in your dance to-night."

The Programme includes the International News and a 1-Reel Universal Comedy, "Out of Order" featuring NEELY EDWARDS.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Chuckney Road).

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PATRONS OF THE NOVELTY CINEMA

Will please note that the Management has, in accordance with their request, decided to exhibit henceforth Pathe, Paramount, Gaumount, Universal, William Fox, and other English American and Italian Best Productions only.

Commencing from Saturday 6th October.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
Four Shows—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday Special Matinee at 3-30 p. m.
AT THE BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE HOUSE

NOVELTY CINEMA

Tel. No. 40106.

(Grant Road Tram Terminus).
The World's Greatest Screen Actress in her Biggest Role

PRISCILLA DEAN

in Universal's Newest Jewel

WILD HONEY

(In Seven Splendid Reels)

A Stupendous Picturization of Synthia Stockley's World Famous Novel.

WILD HONEY Gives Priscilla Dean Best Role of her Screen Career. A Cast worthy of the Story Supports

PRISCILLA DEAN

In Wild Honey. The most realistic and remarkable Flood scenes ever Screened are shown in

WILD HONEY.

There are many keys to Romance. The ending of a love affair or rather, the ending of preliminaries and the beginning of the Real Happiness—may be shown in a Photo-play in a hundred ways. But it is unique development that brings about the culmination of everything in the beautiful romance of Lady Vivienne in "Wild Honey" which has brought PRISCILLA DEAN in a Stellar role. The man in love with her finds some wild Honey in a fallen tree and brings it to Her. A bee angrily follows and stings her on the lip! It is a CUPID'S MOMENT!!

NOVELTY CINEMA

STAY FOR A FORTNIGHT ONLY.

BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI.

Established 1918.
BOMBAY GRANT ROAD RIPON THEATRE.
This drama will not be acted here again
Wednesday, 10-10-23 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
By Wasudeo Vamanshastri Khare.

SANGIT) Ugra-Mangal (PARTS 1 to 5

NEW DRAMA! NEW DRAMA!
Saturday, 13-10-23 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.) and Sunday, 14-10-23 at 3-0 p. m. (S.T.)
(By Late Ram Ganesh Gadkari and Mr. C. G. Kolhatkar)

SANGIT) Vedyacha Bazar (PARTS 1 to 3

Tickets can be had at the Ripon Theatre between 8 and 11 a.m. and 3 and 6 p.m.
Admission fee with Govt. Tax. Rs. 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8-0, 1-2-0, and As. 10.
Books "Vedyacha Bazar" can be had at its performance.
Complementary tickets are not allowed to this drama.

G. K. PARCHURE
General Manager,
BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI.

Cinema Majestic

Presents
THIS WEEK ONLY.
By Special Request of its patrons
Maharastra Film Co's
Super Film

SINHGAD

Showing the Life of Shivajee and his famous Maratha Sardars. See this most popular Story of the Deccan depicted in brilliant Style.

TIME—RATES—AS USUAL

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, Byculla,
Presents
the Super picture

WHERE IS MY HUSBAND

featuring
the international beauty MISS JOSE COLLINS, with a nice comedy in the programme.
ADMISSION AT HALF RATES.

IMPERIAL

Presents
KOHINOOR PICTURE

VEER BHIMSEN

The Most Powerful mythological Photoplay.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 P. M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

The following dramas will not be staged again in Bombay.

Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Wednesday 10th Oct. 1923 8-30 p. m. (Night)
VIDYAHARANA,
Saturday 13th Oct. 1923 8-30 p. m. (Night)
VIRATANAYA,
Sunday 14th Oct. 1923 3 p. m. (Noon)
DRAUPADI
Manager,
G. N. Mandali

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The western disturbance has passed away from the extreme north of India.

The raintall has been nearly general in Burma and local in Bengal, Orissa and Coorg. A few falls occurred in Kashmir.

The principal amounts are Mergui one and a half inches, Maymyo two, Saugor Island and Burdwan one, Satkhira two, False Point one, Cuttack one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease round the head of the Bay.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 8.

The seismograph recently installed at the Nizamiah Observatory at the Begumpet recorded an earthquake shock of moderate intensity at eight minutes to nine on Sunday morning at a distance of 2,000 miles approximately.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 9th October 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the west of the province, and in defect at Gamdela. Maximum temperature was below normal in the former area; the minimum was above the average at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Moisture in the air is in excess in the south-east of the division. Maximum temperature was below normal in the west of the province, and the minimum at Jhansi only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in excess in Sind, and locally in defect in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in Sind, and the minimum at Bikaner and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded over west Kathiawar coast and in general clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Neemuch and Deesa, and locally in Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Deesa, and the minimum lower in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in west Berar and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Nagpur. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Chanda, and the minimum in the south of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded, and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was very nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear over northeast Hyderatad and in general lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was nearly normal; the minimum was lower than usual in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan and higher at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—There has been no rain. Skies are clear over northern India and lightly to moderately clouded generally over the rest of the reporting area.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 8th October 1923 issued from Simla.

The western disturbance has given fairly widespread rain in the extreme north of India. Rainfall has increased around the head of the Bay. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma and the Northwest Frontier Province, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, the north Punjab and Kashmir. A few falls have also occurred on the north Madras coast.

The principal amounts were:—Moulmein one and a half inches; Maymyo two; Akyab Lashio, Jessore, and Calcutta one; Cox's Bazar, Cuttack one and a hlf; Murree one; Parachinar three quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	..	..	..	0	..
Do.	Sch	..	..	0	..
Jask	..	..	..	0	—0.07
Muskat	..	..	..	0	..
PUNJAB—					
Multan	..	..	..	4.62	—0.16
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	13.11	—0.11
Lahore	..	..	..	10.95	—0.60
Hissar	..	..	..	19.59	—1.05
Ambala	..	..	..	22.11	+8.09
Delhi	..	..	..	24.91	—3.55
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	..	..	..	23.91	+2.65
Mainpuri	..	..	..	31.74	—0.16
Jhansi	..	..	..	30.12	+6.12
Cawnpore	..	..	..	48.11	—3.91
Allahabad	..	..	..	35.01	+1520
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	..	..	..	3.64	—0.21
Karachi	..	..	..	3.98	+1.36
Ajmer	..	..	..	12.68	—1.91
Jaipur	..	..	..	15.84	—5.74
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Abu	..	..	..	31.11	—1.98
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA					
West—	..	..	..	5.30	—2.86
Bhuj	..	..	..	4.36	—8.04
Dwarka	..	..	..	7.17	—4.23
Veraval	..	..	..	10.54	—1026
Rajkot	..	..	..	17.53	—1460
Bhavnagar Para	..	..	..	25.95	—4.25
Surat	..	..	..	13.46	—3.24
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	6.15	—1402
Deesa	..	..	..	27.18	—1720
Neemuch	..	..	..	33.13	—0.71
Indore	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubulpore	..	..	..	62.76	+2.44
Saugor	..	..	..	54.87	+2.17
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	20.60	+9.40
Khandwa	..	..	..	21.92	—6.54
Akola	..	..	..	19.72	—5.63
Amraoti	..	..	..	44.74	—6.02
Nagpur	..	..	..	41.05	—0.17
Chanda	..	..	..	48.22	—8.50
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—					
Bombay	..	..	..	27.49	+2.97
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	92.78	+9.68
Mormugao	..	..	..	108.88	—2.57
Karwar	..	..	..	127.89	+1365
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	..	..	..	15.59	+1746
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	17.02	—3.69
Poona	..	..	..	16.46	—1.47
Sholapur	..	..	..	19.71	—5.34
Bijapur	..	..	..	9.35	—3.98
Belgaum	..	..	..	47.95	—6.41
Aurangabad	..	..	..	20.51	+7.31
Nizamabad(Indur)	..	..	..	28.46	—3.48
Hyderabad	..	..	..	21.78	—7.13
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalore	..	..	..	129.81	—3.77
Calicut	..	..	..	123.86	+2108
Cochin	..	..	..	109.63	+2022
Colombo	..	..	0.04	43.59	+3344
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	..	..	..	19.22	+1995
Bellary	..	..	..	4.57	—6.15
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	12.37	—5.34
Bangalore	..	..	..	15.62	—6.41
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..
Negapatam	..	..	..	4.62	—7.61

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 1/4
Bank's selling D D 1/4 9/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 5/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 17/32
Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/8
Bank's buying D D 1/4 13/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 496
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 546
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 536
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 157 1/2
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 152
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 228
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.55 1/2
London—Paris Frcs. 76.10
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.40
London—Brussels Frcs. 89.60
London—Rome Liras 10.000
London—Berlin Marks 4100 Millions.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady to firm.

Telegraph Transfers	1/4 11/32 Firm.
Bar Gold	£ 4/10/6 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	31 3/8 Quiet.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, Oct. 9 Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 9 32
Bank Demand	1-4 9 32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 9/16
Foc. Demand	498
American Dollars	327
Hongkong Dollars	169
Shanghai	228
Japan	158 1/4
Singapore	174

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Oct. 8.
Exchange on London in Paris	7670
" " " " Germany	38,00,000,000
" " " " Italy	100·60
Stockholm	17.11
Christiania	29.00
	Yesterday.
Belgium	91.10 90.20
Athens	310.00 310.00
	New York Oct. 8
Demand Bills	4.55.25

	London, Oct. 8.
Rentes 3 per cent.	56 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	31 3/8
" " 2 months hence	31 3/16

Closing Tone of silver—China sold Quies.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.
Lowest day to day loans 2 1/4
Interest 7 day Market loans 2 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Oct. 8.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rates 5 per cent	2½ 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Oct. 8.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 90 7/8 unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 3/8 "
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 102 5/8 "
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 58 1/2 "
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 43 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	69 3/8 "
Govt. Securities 3%	59 3/8 "
	London, Oct. 8.
Conversion Loan	75 5/8
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	102 1/2
7 per cent " "	118 1/2

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/14.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/14/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/0/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/0/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/0/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/11
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/10
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 78/2

LONDON, Oct 8.

Bar gold ready s. 90-4.
Silver ready d. 31-6
Silver forward d. 31-0
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. China sold, India bought ready and sold forward.

GOLD.

Bombay, October 9

Ready—25 1

	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p m.
Vaida Opening			
Asho 25—1—6		25—0—6	25—1—0
Kartak 25—1—6	1	25—0—0	25—1—0

Teji Mandi
Asho 0—3—0
Kartak 0—3—6

Tone Market Steady.

SILVER

Bombay, October 9.

Ready 79—12—0

	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Vaida Opening			
Asho 79—3—0	79—10—0	...	79—10—0
Kartak 78—4—0	...	78—2—0	78—2—0

Teji Mandi
Asho 1—2—0
Kartak 1—12—0

Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 64/9
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/2
4 per cent Terminable Loan 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91/5.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 96/5
5 per cent Bonds due 1933 Rs. 97/4.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/2
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/9
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/3
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/9.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1936 101/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 to 40 Rs. 101/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

SHARES

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

London, Oct. 8.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/2
Hongkong Bank	124
National Bank	44 1/2
Eastern Bank	5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	13 4

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 8.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec.	13 3/4
Tone—Quiet	
Plantation First Latex crepe Oct.	14 7/3
Tone—Rather easier.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

October 9.

A further sharp drop of 33 to 45 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on general and hedge selling and on Bulls liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 4 points up to 5 points down. The market opened steady but later eased on general and straddle selling.

Messrs. Breul and Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 8th instant (12-5 p.m.) as under:—

"Market influenced by apathetic trade and freer hedging of the crop. Bearish sentiment prevailing. Think prices may go temporarily lower but advise buying on breaks."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar, Ismail Building Hornby Road received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs A. Norden and Co dated 8th instant (11-20 p.m.):—

"Technical position more healthy."

In sympathy with the further sharp decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 499 for F. G. Broach April/May i.e. Rs. 8 lower than yesterday's closing rate. At the opening Marwari jobbers were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 500. Around this level a prominent Indore operator sold and the values gave way to Rs. 497. Buying by Marwari Shroffs and Bull operators raised the values to Rs. 499½ and the Bazar finally closed at 1 p.m. at Rs. 499. Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 454½ and advanced to Rs. 457. At this price Offices and a well-known Indore operator sold and the prices dropped to Rs. 453½, but soon after the market improved to Rs. 455½ and finally closed at the same price at 1 p.m. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 396.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday, and the inquiry was nominal.

The Colaba markets are closed to-day for ready and forward business owing to the death of a cotton merchant.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHER'S REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

New York Market, 8th October 1923.

Previous close	Delivery	Prices at Noon.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
28.03	Oct.	27.93—19	27.70	—33
27.70	Dec.		27.34	—36
27.20	Jan.	27.03—17	26.75	—45
27.16	Mar.		26.72	—44
27.22	May		26.78	—44

Telegraphic market advices: January higest 27.39, lowest 26.70, range .50 points. Tired bulls liquidating, general selling, catching stop loss orders; demand limited.

Liverpool Market 8th October 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices a. m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close.
15.60	Oct.		15.64	+04
15.09	Jan.	15.17—08	15.12—03	15.04 —05
14.89	Mar.	14.96—07	14.29—03	14.84 —05
14.69	May			14.64 —05
17.20	Jan.	Egyptian		17.01 —19

Telegraphic market advice: (1) Over the entire cotton belt weather cloudy. Opening steady. Less pressure. Market eased on selling of Egyptians. Straddle selling. Some hedge selling.

(2) January highest 15.20, lowest 14.95, range .25 points. London and local selling. Stormy weather reported off Florida.

COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 8 Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	[illegible]
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	
EGYPTIAN Future prices:—	

New York market is feature less.

Mid Americans Spot Limited request	15.59
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	18.20
New York 11 a.m. Jan.	27.13
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Mar.	27.00
New Orleans 10 a.m. May.	27.08
Oct.	27.22
" " " " Jan.	26.88

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct. 8 To-day's Prices
Oct.	15.74+14
Nov.	15.40+05
Dec.	15.31+08
Jan.	15.17+05
Feb.	
Mar.	14 97+08
April	14.87+08
May	14.77+08
June	
July	14.46+07
Aug.	
Sept.	
Egyptians. Nov.	16.95
Jan.	17.06
Mar	17.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Oct. 8. To-day's Prices.
Oct.	15.64+04
Nov.	15.30—05
Dec.	15.19—04
Jan.	15.03—05
Feb.	14.94—05
Mar.	14.84—05
April	14.74—05
May	14.64—05
June	14.49—05
July	14.33—06
Aug.	13.93—06
Sept.	13.41—08
Oct	13,03—07

Tone.—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Oct. 8
M. G. Bengal Good	9.60
" " Fully Good	10.00
" " Fine	10.40
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10.55
" " " Fully Good	11.05
" " " Fine	11.55
M. G. Broach, Good	12.30
" " Fully Good	12.70
" " Fine	13.10
M. G. Scinde, Good	9.50
" " Fully Good	9.90
" " Fine	10 30

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct. 8 To-day's Price.
Oct.	16.90—19
Nov.	16.35—19
Dec.	17.00—17
Jan.	17.01—19
Feb.	17.06—19
Mar.	17.11—19
April	17.16—19
May	17.21—19
June	17.21—19
July	17.21—19
Aug.	17.21—19
Sept.	17.21—19

AMERICAN MARKET.

	New York, Oct. 8.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	48,000
" Exports to Great Britain	8,000
" " Continent	21.000
Futures at New York Oct.	27.70—33
" " " Dec.	27.34—36
" " " Jan.	26.75—45
" " " March	26.72—44
" " " May	26.78—44
Spot Cotton at New York	28.20—31
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	27.50—50
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	26.58—45
" " " Mar.	26.50—34
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11
Silver—Foreign mined	63 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, Oct. 8 To-day's Prices.
	Oct. 27.70—33
Futures at New York,	Jan. 26.75—45
	Mar. 26.72—44
	May 26.78—44

	Liverpool, Oct. 8. To-day's prices.
	Oct. 15.64+04
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C	Jan. 15.04—05
Liverpool	Mar. 14.84—05
	May 14.64—04

WHEAT.

	London, Oct, 8.
BOZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.	
O/N Sellers	42/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	
O/N Sellers	41/9
AUSTRALIAN O/N Sellers	45/3
KARACHI BARLEY O/N Sellers	28/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C. I. F. O/N Value	42/9
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. O/N Nominal	41
Tone.—Firm Feright.	
Freight of coal cardiff and Bombay	14

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

Ready.	Bombay, Oct. 9. Jassar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	43 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 12 3
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 4 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, White 35-15	85 0 0	16 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Black	64 0 0	13 0 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 10 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 8 0
Mowraseed	70 0 0	9 10 0
Barley	31 0 0	—
Castorseed	64 0 0	13 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	41 0 0	5 13 0
Delivery Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 5 6	
Wheat, Sept.	—	
Linseed, April/May	13 13 0	
Linseed Sept.	—	
Teelseed, Gajar, 35-15 Dec./Jan.	16 0 0	

SEEDS.

	London, Oct 6,
RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold per ton O/N Sellers	£ 17 5/8
LINSEED Argentine O/N Sellers	£ 20 1/2
" J/F Sellers Paid	17 1/6
TONE OF RAPESEED—Stolders are asking higher price.	
LINSEED Bombay per ton O/N Quiet	22 1/4
TONE OF LINSEED—Holders are asking higher prices.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) N/D Sellers	£ 9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED O/N Sellers Firm	£ 17 5/8

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags O/N Value	21 1/2
Tone—Stolders are asking higher rdices	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	42
" Nov.-Dec. Sellers	38 6
" Jan/Apr. Sellers	London, Oct. 6,
Linseed afloat	36,000 Tons

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct-Dec. Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct-Dec. Sellers	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct-Dec. Sellers	24/7
Tone—	

METALS.

	London, Oct. 8.
English best Selected Copper	£ 65 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 61 5/3
Copper Braziers	£ 83
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	29 1/2
Corrugated sheets	£ 19 net F.O.B

METALS—LOCAL MARKET

	Bombay, Oct. 9 per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4"	67 8 0
Brass	1/	65 4 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2/	66 0 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Oct. 9 per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper English	3 1/4	75 8 0
Copper	1/	75 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	75 8 0
Copper American	1 1/2	76 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 8 0
Copper	2/	76 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		72 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		58 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		75 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		76 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION.

	Bombay, Oct. 9 per lb	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14	1/2 0 13 6
Currimbhai	No. 12	1/2 0 12 9
Elphinstone	No. 12	1/2 0 12 6
David	No. 10	1/2 0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 10	1/2 0 11 6
Trikamdas	No. 10	1/2 0 12 0
Sattara	No. 12	1/4 0 12 9
Shapurji	No. 6	1/2 0 10 0
Light house	No. 6	1/2 0 9 6
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 6
Japan	No. 42/2	1 9 9
Japan	No. 20	1 0 6
Japan	No. 32	1 7 3
Kilachand	No. 20	1/2 0 15 6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Octr 9.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce &c., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th Octr 1923.

Cotton	438 Bales.
Wheat	5230 Owts.
Linseed	10077 "
Rape, etc	774 "
Gingellyseed	61 "
Poppyseed	3 Nil "
Groundnuts	889 "
Castorseed	2772 "
Rice	2161 "
Myrabollams	802 "
Cottonseed	5360 "
Mowraseed	70 "
Gram	3360 "
Juwar	1505 "
Masur	471 "
Bardy	430 "
Pari	10 "
Coal	1399 Ton.
To days' total.	

CHEMICALS MARKET.

October 9.

The quotations are as under:—
Barrium Nitrate Rs. 0/5/6 per lb.
Strontium Nitrate Rs. 1/4/0 nominal.
Acid Acetic Rs. 0/10/0
Acid Sulphuric Rs. 18/
Acid Muriatic Rs. 18/
Acid Tannic Rs. 1/12/0
Acetate lead Rs. 50/
Blue Vitriol Rs. 32/8/0
Zinc Dust Rs. 45/
Phosphate Soda Rs. 15/
Nitrate Potash Rs. 22/
Nitrate Soda Rs. 0/7/0
Sulphate of iron Rs. 5/
Pyrolingite of iron Re. 1/
Nitrate of iron Rs. 0/12/0
Yellow prussiate potash Rs. 1/8/0
Liquor Ammonia Rs. 0/14/0

MILL-STORES MARKET.

October 9.

The quotations are:—
Elastic Healds Rs. 25/
Ring Travellers Rs. 0/12/0
Comb Bandings thick Rs. 1/2/6
Spindle Bandings Rs. 1/5/0
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/3/0
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/4/0 (2s.)
Fillet Emery Rs. 0/3/0
Inter ring tubes 10" lift Rs. 24/ Japanese.
Inter ring tubes 7" lift Rs. 21/
Universal winding pirn Rs. 6/
Weft pirn 6" long Rs. 7/4/0
Rabbeth Bobbin 5" black Rs. 9/4/0
Lambeth 3 ply ropes Rs. 2/
Weft grates Rs. 24/
Warpers 5 x 4 Rs. 55/ (Japan)
Healds Wire Rs. 4/8/0
Buffers spring Rs. 1/12/0

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 9th October, 1923.

	1923-24.	1922-23.	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 5th October to 8th October, 1923.	4525	644	+3881
Receipts from 1st September, 1923 to 8th October 1923.	37854	41263	—3409
Shipments for the bi-week from 5th Oct. to 8th October, 1923.			
Europe	18017	4076	+13941
China Japan and Coast Ports	410	..	+410
Total	18427	4076	+14351
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1923 to 8th Oct. 1923.			
Europe	87360	40398	+46962
China	7612	1054	+6548
Japan	23715	32107	—8392
Coast Ports	2069*	2826	—757
Total	120756	76395	+44361
Afloat in harbour:			
Europe	8024	825	+7199
China, Japan and Coast Ports	18863	1100	+17763

*Including 210 bales for U. S. of America.

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

THE WORLD'S COTTON OUTLOOK.

From statistics compiled by the various State authorities interested in the production of cotton, and published in the economic Press of the world, there is reason to believe that an acute, increasing shortage of cotton has begun to manifest itself. The Development of Agriculture in the United States issued a forecast of the cotton crop in the States for 1923-24, on August 25 last, which gives a yield per acre of 154.8 lbs and a total production of 10,788,000 bales of 500 lbs each gross. This is only 54.1 per cent of the normal American crop. The average production for the five years 1910 to 1914 was 14,259,231 bales, and for 1915-1919 was 11,481,084 bales. In the last three years the actual harvest was: in 1920, it was 13,439,603 bales of 500 lbs. in 1921 it was 7,333,641 bales of 500 lbs., in 1922 it was 9,761,817 bales of 500 lbs. The shrinkage in demand resulting from the heavy rise in prices immediately after the war, coupled with the good produce of 1920, resulted in a huge carry over which enabled the two following years to keep up with the recovering demand in spite of falling production. But there are now no such stocks left and the outlook is sufficiently serious to cause anxiety. And lest it should be argued that the American position alone need not and cause so much anxiety, as the vagaries of weather, weevils and worms there may be made up for by improved production elewhere, we append the following figures of world production—or that in the principal cotton growing countries for twenty years, which also show a steady decline.

	America	*India.	Egypt.	Russia.	‡China.	Others.	Total.	% on 1914.
1903-04	10,016	3,161	1,302	477	1,200	751	16,907	59
1904-05	13,697	3,791	1,263	536	756	803	20,846	74
1905-06	10,726	3,416	1,192	604	788	936	17,662	62
1906-07	13,335	4,934	1,390	759	806	1,027	22,221	78
1907-08	11,326	3,122	1,447	664	875	950	18,384	65
1908-09	13,432	3,692	1,150	698	1,933	969	21,874	77
1909-10	10,386	4,718	1,000	685	2,531	950	20,270	71
1901-11	11,966	3,889	1,515	895	3,467	967	22,699	79
1911-12	16,109	3,262	1,485	875	3,437	1,058	26,227	92
1912-13	14,091	4,421	1,507	873	3,218	1,172	25,282	89
1913-14	14,614	5,065	1,537	967	3,329	1,255	26,767	94
1914-15	16,738	5,209	1,298	1,145	2,917	1,166	28,473	100
1915-16	12,013	3,738	961	1,389	3,100	1,006	22,207	77
1916-17	12,664	4,502	1,022	1,079	2,270	1,046	22,583	79
1917-18	12,345	4,009	1,262	611	2,288	1,122	21,628	76
1918-19	12,817	3,978	964	326	2,276	1,320	21,681	77
1919-20	11,921	5,796	1,114	329	1,990	1,550	22,700	80
1920-21	13,700	3,601	1,206	151	1,434	1,473	21,565	76
1921-22	8,377	4,479	929	85	1,283	1,764	16,917	60
1922-23‡	10,338	5,196	1,300	100	1,250	1,676	19,851	69

*400 lb bales. † The high figures from 1909 to 1915 are of very doubtful authority. ‡ Estimates.

(Bales of 500 lbs each approximately 000 omitted.)

1903-04 10,016 3,161 1,302 477 1,200

It will be seen that fwth the exception of India, which seems to have recovered to something like the pre-war production, the total world production is falling from the 100 of 1914-15 to the 69 of the latest forecast. The American cotton position was causing serious anxiety even before the war, because the yield per acre was shrinking over more than half the cotton belt of the States. And though India now contributes something like 25 per cent of the world's output; and, thanks to the creation of such works as the Sukkur barrage, she is likely to add to her total area and outturn of cotton in the near future. India has her own difficulties to contend against in this regard. The substitution of such commercial for the more essential food crops has been going on in this country at a rate, which is even now alarming many people as a potent factor in the intensification of Indian famines; and should the national economy of India come to be regulated in the truly national interests of India, it may quite probably happen that the Indian acreage under cotton would also fall. Besides, the produce of the Indian cotton acreage is of a kind not of very great use in the most considerable producing countries of the world as far as cotton goods are concerned.

These facts are illustrated in the price statistics of the world's cotton as seen through the perspective of fifteen years average. The following tables gives the average price of middling American cotton per lb in pence for 15 years.

Season	Average Price of Middling Pence per lb.
1909-10	7.86
1910-11	7.84
1911-12	6.09
1912-13	6.76
1913-14	7.26
1914-15	5.22
1915-16	7.51
1916-17	12.33
1917-18	21.68
1918-19	19.73
1919-20	25.31
1920-21	11.89
1921-22	11.37
1922-23	15.02

This is a rise of nearly 100 per cent., and cannot be explained away as being due to speculative or other like reasons. The actual position is explained as due to the permanent factors of (1) a falling outturn, (2) the revival in the consumption and (3) the exhaustion of surplus stocks carried over from year to year. With this steady increase in the cost of the raw material, those interested in the manufacture of cotton goods have naturally become anxious turning heaven and earth to secure cheaper supplies. The British manufacturers are, of course, the most concerned; and there is perhaps no item before the Impe-

rial Economic Conference, now meeting in London, rivalling in importance the question of obtaining alternative supplies of equal quality. It is assumed or believed that the British Empire can produce all the cotton it requires—some day. But that day seems to be yet very far away; for the present production of the British Empire, outside of India, does not amount to the miserable total of even a 100,000 bales, while the deficit in the world's outturn of raw cotton is over 8 million bales! Of course we do not include Egypt in the British Empire!

The position, then, is that there is no reasonable hope of returning to the pre-war days when cotton was 6d. a lb.; and that if the demand for cotton goods continues or increases the price would also have to respond, unless the manufacturers' profits are curtailed in proportion. In the last two or three years the latter course has been followed, but it is unlikely that the industry would be maintained over a series of years with a continued sacrifice of profits. Unless, therefore, the alternative to cotton goods is found in some cheaper more prolific and more abundant fibre, the trend of prices for raw cotton as well as the finished goods must increase steadily in the near future.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

The "Special Indian Railway Progress Number" just issued by the "Railway Gazette, of London, has been published at an opportune time. For several years the Indian Railways, while developing their facilities as much as possible, have been hindered in their endeavours by the limitations of finance in the Budget allocations for railway improvement works. Since, however, as a result of the Acworth Report, a large annual sum has been allocated for railway purposes over a period of 5 years, the administrations have been able to proceed with development programme. In this special issue, accordingly, considerable information is given as to the nature of the main improvements now being carried out or projected.

The British capitalist and railway plant manufacturer is apt to take a false view of the railway possibilities in this country. Thus they measure the potentialities of India by the fact, that, whereas Great Britain with approximately 50,000,000 population has 20,000 miles of railways, or 22 miles per 100 square miles of territory, and 48 miles per 100,000 inhabitants, India, with approximately 330,000,000 population has no more than 37,000 miles or miles per 100 square miles of territory, and 12 miles per 100,000 inhabitants. The comparison is still more unfavourable to India if the railways in the two countries are reduced to single track and analysed. These calculations, however, take no notice of the ability of the Indian people to have the railway luxury at all nor of the capacity of the inland trade of India for such costly means of communications.

The regrouping of Indian railways, for example, discussed in the Railway Gazette, has no parallel with the regrouping carried out in Britain, since there the scheme has resulted in definite financial economy while here at best it would conduce to administrative convenience. It would not remedy the root problem of our transport economies: the construction of railways for reasons other than commercial, and the neglect of cheaper alternative forms of transport. As an illustration of the first take the case of the Khyber Railways, says the "Railway Gazette."

"Perhaps the most remarkable engineering project in progress on the Indian railways is the Khyber Railway. For a thousand years this pass has been the gateway through which the invaders of India have passed. Until a few years ago, it was traversed by a moderately good, but not very well graded, road. The military operations against Afghanistan in 1919 led to the construction of an excellent motor road and also a ropeway. Towards the end of 1920 the Khyber Railway scheme, which had been often mooted, was propounded to the Afridis, and its construction is, at least for the time, readily attracting tribal labour and producing more peaceful conditions than have obtained for a long time. Lord Kitchener, we believe, declared it to be impossible—financially, if not physically—to lay a broad gauge line up the pass, and a narrow-gauge line, involving break of gauge near Jamrud, was actually proposed but fortunately dropped. The line now under construction—of which some illustrations appear elsewhere—has been so well located that a steady grade of 1 in 33 holds up to Landi Khotal. While not as spectacular as some other mountain lines, the construction is difficult enough owing to the unstable nature of the shale—and of some of the contractors!—as well as on account of the immense distances everything has to be brought into this barren district. The lay-out and the work itself reflect the greatest credit upon the Royal Engineers, mainly responsible, and it is to be hoped that the political results will adequately repay the financial courage of the Indian Government."

Not a word, however, in all this of the commercial expediency of the project, the expectation of traffic, and the estimate of cost and return! No wonder the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee have been shelved, and the hope of a net 5½ p. c. return from the railway enterprise is finally abandoned. In other respects the special number of the Gazette is very informative. It has articles on new developments like electrification, or new projects or proposals with 150 excellent illustrations. Much of this material has never before been published in such a handy or attractive form, and the compilers of our annual reports on Railway administration might do worse than take a leaf out of this book.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE.

There is not a self-governing dominion but can give a great number of points to the Indian bureaucracy in the matter of nationalist sentiment in administrative details. And there is no department of administration where nationalism has a free field than in finance. The following facts from the latest Australian Budget—that for 1923-24—pub-

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers re-Assembly election.
Harwood League. (Y.M.C.A. vs. Hornets.)
National Home Rule League: Public Lecture by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)
Monthly meeting of B. P. C. C. Krishna Bldg., Hornby Road. 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 11.

Kirkee Gymkhana: 4th Monsoon Meeting.
Harwood League (Inniskilling "B" vs. Commercial Gymkhana.)
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.; Special Meeting 5-10 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society—Reception to Prof. Dr. M. Winternitz at 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 12.

Harwood League: Mechanical Transport vs. R. G. A. "B."
The s. s. Morea with mails of September 27, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, October 13.

The s. s. Plassey with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.
Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. Staff.

MONDAY, October 15.

Preliminary Scientific and B. Com. Examination Results University Hall, 1 p.m
Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 10 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 21m.
Oct. 11 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 20m
Oct. 12 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 31m; Sunset 6h. 19m.
Oct. 13 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 32; Sunset 6h. 19m.
Oct. 14 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 32m; Sunset 6h. 19m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Osaka Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 to-day.

RY. SEASON TICKET FOUND.

Found—A Season Ticket of the G. I. P. Railway between Chinchpokli and Masjid in the name of Manilal Jethalal. Owner may apply at "The Royal Hindu Restaurant", No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The tenta ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

"THE PRESENT SITUATION."

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt., will preside at this evening's public lecture (on "The Present Situation") by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall.

ELECTION ADDRESS AT KALYAN.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, will address his voters at Kalyan to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. in Bapu Saheb, Subedar's Vada on: "Do I deserve to be re-elected." Mr. B. M. Anandrao, President, Clerks Union, will preside.

D. T. MOOLJI CHRITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of August 1923 1698 patients were treated in this dispensary of which 1531 were males and 167 were females including children and their daily average was 65.

F. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Council of this Committee will be held at the Committee's office, Ghaswala Building, Sopari Bagh Road to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.). All members are requested to attend without fail.

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Rasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. Jamsed N. Bhada the total attendance for the month of September was 4654 out of which 872 were males, 1924 were females and 1858 were children.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY DISPENSARY.

In the Fatimabibi Rogay Charitable Dispensary during the month of September 1923, the total number of patients treated was 5,812, of which 3,642 were males, 3,514 were females and children 1,656. Amongst them new admissions were 955. Average daily attendance was 293.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury who have been summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) instead of on Monday the 8th instant. They are required to assemble in room No. 37 just opposite the lift on the first floor of the High Court Buildings.

F. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Applications for the 18 seats in the B.P.C.C. from the "F" Ward D.C.C. are invited from the members duly proposed and seconded on or before the 15th instant at 8-30 p.m. Those members who have books of memberships and have not yet returned are requested to return the same at once, without any delay and also subscriptions those not paid.

FIRST INDIAN NAVAL ARCHITECT.

Information has been received by the last Mail that Mr. Pestonji Edulji Aspar A.M.I. Mech. E., M. Inst., Naval Archt.; Superintending Engineer, of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd., has been elected a member of the Institute of Naval Architects. Mr. Aspar is the first Indian on whom this exceptional honour has been conferred.

BAI YAMUNABAI L. NAIR FREE DENTAL HOSPITAL.

During the two months ending 30th September 1923, the total number of dental patients treated in the above hospital were 285 out of which 126 were new admissions. Among these new admissions 93 were Hindus, 17 were Mahomedans, 14 Christians and 2 Bene Israels. There were 64 cases of caries, 13 of pyrrhoea, 43 for extraction and 28 of other diseases. The hospital will remain open between 2-30 and 5 p.m. until further notice.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 8th October 1923 to 6 a.m. of 9th October 1923.

Disease.	Attacks	Deaths.
Small-pox	Nil	Nil
Cholera	Nil	Nil
Plague .	Nil	Nil
Influenza	Nil	Nil

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn.) 107.
Total mortality this day last year 101.

COLABA COTTON GREEN WORKERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the workers was held on Monday at 11 a.m. in the Exchange Rooms when Sheth Tarmahomed Ravji presided. The subject discussed was the removal of the Cotton Depot, from Colaba to Sewri on 1st November 1923, and how to celebrate the occasion. After much discussion a Committee of prominent persons was appointed by the proposal of Sheth Jehangirji Punegar to think over this matter and fix the programme of the celebration in a fitting manner.

WIDOW REMARRIAGES.

Reports of 53 widow marriages have been received from the different branches and coworkers of the Vidhva Vivah Sahaik Sabha, Lahore (Punjab) throughout India in the month of September 1923. The total number of marriages held during the current year i.e. from 1st January to the end of September 1923 has reached to 641, as detailed below:—Brahman 117, Khatri 132, Arora 154, Kaisth 14, Aggarwal 81, Rajput 55, Sikh 5, Miscellaneous 83, Total 641.

SANTA CRUZ VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

As announced before the election for the above Committee's executive, took place at Krishna Kutir, on Sunday (the 7th instant). wherein 126 voters recorded their votes, and the following 12 members were declared duly elected.

(1) Jayasukhlal K. Mehta Esq., 117, (2) Samaldas L. Gandhi Esq., 113, (3) Ratnavadanram K. Mehta Esq., 11, (4) Dhansukhlal K. Mehta Esq., 99, (5) Kantilal V. Desai Esq., 94, (6) Ambalal P. Patel Esq., 71, (7) Chandulal K. Sampat Esq., 65, (8) Bamilal L. Mehta Esq. 56, (9) Dilkhush B. Divanji Esq., 60, (10) Babujee Barodia Esq., 52, (11) Sureshchandra Nilkanth Esq., 55, (12) Pranjiwan Gandhi Esq. 49.

CURRIMBHOY INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Currimbhoy Institute, a meeting of the representatives of the workers and the management of the above works, works committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 1-30 p.m. in the Godown of the works for the consideration of the suggestions of the representatives regarding their welfare and other questions. Mr. Gulam Hussain Haji, manager of the works, will preside.

A monthly meeting of the Supervising Board of the Currimbhoy Institute will be held on Saturday (the 13th inst.) at 11 a.m. in the Hall of the Institute. Mr. H. M. Kolah, Superintendent of the C. E. Mills, will preside.

LATE SETH TULSIDAS KUVERJI.

The death took place of Seth Tulsidas Kuverji one of the partners in the well-known firm of Messrs Laldas Tulsidas and Co. He was a partner in the firm of Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. for about twelve years, and it was indeed due to his efforts to a certain extent, that the said firm holds its present position in the cotton market. He was an expert cotton selector and a man of amiable and quiet nature. He was well-known for his charities, both public and private. He leaves behind him a widow.

The cotton market was closed at 1 p.m. in the Marwari bazar and the Colaba market was closed entirely in his honour yesterday.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S JAYANTI AT VILE PARLE.

On Sunday the 7th instant, a public meeting was held in the hall of the Vile Parle Rashtriya Shala when Mr. Vithalbhai Patel presided. First some patriotic and religious songs were sung and then a dialogue by the boys of the National School (Bombay) took place. Mr. Patel said that he was very pleased to be able to attend the meeting on the occasion of celebrating the Jayanti of Mahatma Gandhi and perform the ceremony of hoisting the National Flag on the School Building. As far as he was aware nowhere the National Flag was made to fly before a public gathering. Then he explained the significance of the different colours. On being requested by the Secretary Mr. Patel hoisted the Flag amid cheers and cries of "Vande Mataram."

In the afternoon there were sports in which the boys of the local school took part with the boys of the Bombay National School who were specially invited. There was a spinning competition of the boys and also of ladies.

ALL-INDIA PUSHKARNA BRAHMAN MAHASABHA.

An extra-ordinary general meeting of the Reception Committee of All-India Pushkarna Brahman Mahasabha (seventh session) was held in the premises of Halai Bhatia Mahajan Bari—Kalbadevi Road on 7th instant under the presidentship of Pandit Maganmal Hundamal Bora, when the following personages were unanimously elected office-bearers of the above reception committee:—Shriman Pandit Jadavaji Triukmji Acharya President. Shriman Pandit Shivapratap Joshi General Secretary, Shriman Pandit Maganmalji Hundamal Bora, Accountant.

Past accounts were passed, and Rs. 10,000 were estimated for the expenditure of the ensuing session.

Promises of about Rs. 2,200 were announced of which Rs. 1,400 had been realised. It was decided to award three gold and twelve silver medals (including one of gold from Acharyaji, on essays of six different subjects touching historical, social, religious (past and present) aspects, as well as ceremonial customs, old and new. Intending Pushkarna writers should communicate with the General Secretary for out-lines and further details, at 160, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

FATAL FALL FROM THIRD FLOOR.

On Monday afternoon Rajaram Sambaji '25) a Hindu and his cousin Ladoo Sakaram were working on the third floor of a building at Lady Jamsetji Road when Rajaram called out to Lado that his hands had slipped and was falling. Ladoo looked down and saw Rajaram falling on the ground outside the building. When Ladoo went down to see the fate of his uncle he found him dead.

KILLED BY RUNNING TRAIN.

On Monday afternoon, a ramoshi on duty at the Mumbadevi Tank noticed a Hindu struggling in water and raised an alarm. A coolie who was near by went down by the steps but could not reach the man who subsequently sank. When taken out later he was found dead. Nobody could identify him.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of death from drowning apparently by accident.

A FATAL SLIP.

On Monday, Baloo, a labourer was standing on a bamboo tied to the cross beams in the carriage shop of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Parel scrapping the roof when he slipped and was renderd unconscious. He was removed to the railway dispensary where he died the cause of death being fracture of the base of the skull.

At the Coroner's inquest a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

REPORTED THEFT.

Sheikh Ibrahim Sheikh Nathu, residing in Balaram Street, reports to the police theft of currency notes valued at Rs. 4,022 during Sunday night.

The "Leader" understands that a Provincial Durbar will be held at Lucknow on the occasion of the visit of H. E. the Viceroy there.—A.P.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A HEAVY CALENDAR.

For the first time, it is believed, in the history of the Bombay High Court the Criminal Sessions is being taken by two judges remultaneously. Mr. Justice Fawcrette had commenced the Simons 4 weeks ago, and has been engaged in the trial of various cases as the calendar is a very having one, from Tuesday 9th instant, Mr. Justice Marten also taken the Sessions, and nas commenced the trial of the case in which one Mandkuverbai, a Hindu widow is charged along with two others, of attempting to cheat by substitution of a male child for a female child, with a view to obtain a share in the estate of her deceased husband, one Devkaram Nanji, a wealthy Bania. The case is proceeding the facts of the case in detail will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

STUDENT ATTACKED AT MARINE LINES.

2 SOMALIS SENTENCED TO 1 YEAR'S R. I. EACH.

At the Esplanade Police Court Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Parulkar charged 1) Hussein Hassan and three other Somalis with robbery and causing grievous hurt to Chhotalal Kuberdas, a student of the National Medical college.

The facts of the case have already been published in the "Chronicle."

His worship in the course of his judgment observed that the evidence showed that the complainant was a medical student. On the 12th of August last he was going from Church Gate Station towards Marine Lines when near the Miltary hut four persons armed with pen-knives surrounded him Out of these four persons, the complainant identified the first and the fourth accused as the persons who had attacked him. The complainant did not identify the second and the third accused Nobody else except the complainant saw the incident. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 were given the benefit of doubt and acquitted.

As regards accused Nos. 1 and 4 the Magistrate was satisfied that they had robbed the complainant alongwith two others. Having regard to the nature of the offence, accused Nos. 1 and 4 should be severely dealt with. Under the circumstances, his worship convicted accused Nos. 1 and 4 and sentenced each of them to suffer hard labour for a period of one year.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, October 10.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

5190-22—Matubhai J and M, Matubhai Karsondas and another, Apabhai Chaturbhai Patell and another, Little and Co, Amin and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

2258-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ismail Haji Noormahomed, Bhagwati Prasad and others, Dubash and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1948-22—Dastur and Co, Sardarsing Umraosing, Mithanlal Umraosing and others, Dubash and Co, Crawford B and Co.

3059-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Manecklal Shah Keshaoji Mulji, Amin and D.

2652-23—Purmanand C and J, Gopal Purshotam, Thacker Padamsy Haribhai, Merwanji K and Co.

1239-21—Malvi M H and Co., Shiramdas Malamir and Co. v. Bholamal Viranjandas, Matubhai J and M.

2517-19—Motichand and D, Bhailal Gulabdas v Purshotam Gordhandas and another, Munchershaw and N Mathubhai J and M.

2458-21—Captain and V, Velji Keshavji v. Premehand Nandlal M B Chothia.

729-20—Mulla and M, Abdul Tyeb and others v. Dayabhai Ambalal and Co., Shroff and V.

469-20—Pandia and Co., Gokaldas Tricumji v. Harivalabhdas Bechardas and others, Malvi M R and Co, Parshotamrai and Co., Kharas and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

2187-23—Patell and E, Haji Hussein Ebrahim Mahomedbhai Gulamhussein and others Judah and S.

1468-22—Payne and Co., Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, Deokaram Lamji.

2342-22—Payne and Co., Puranmal Goolraj Singhani v Krishnalal Hiralal, M B Chothia.

1717-23—Ardeshir H D and Co., Munshi Mahomed Ali Toongekar and others, Shavak D Davar.

3092-23—Payne and Co., Jiwanlal Panalal and other Shah Chimanlal Goculdas, Shah and Ch.

3158-23—Captain and V, Kazi Abdul Latiff Londay and others v. Abdul Sakur Dada, Jehangir M and S.

3159-23—Mulla and M, Bai Navajbai Maneckji Contractor v. Feroz Cawasji Umrigar, Shamrao M and H.

1914-23—Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Gaffer bin Shaikh Yonnas and another v Hakim Sayed Mahomed Abbu Usuf Isphani.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 42.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

667-23—Payne and Co, Henry C Stephens, Abdul Husin Mahomedally Boti, M B Chothia and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1608-21 Matubhai J and M, Birdichand Jivraj Mangaldas Purshotamdas and others Bhaichanker K and G.

SHORT CAUSES.

3793-23—Craigie B and C, Dadiba H Billimoria and Co, Nowroji F Nawroji, J P Wallace and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

3301-22—Mehta L and Co, The Climax Industrial Syndicate v The Sipra Cotton Spg and Wvg Mills Co Ltd, Thakoredas and D, Little and Co.

1647-22—Rustomji and G, Jamnadas Parbhudas v Moreshwar Mahadeo Durve and ors, M V Gokhale, Sukhtankar and G.

1363-18—Dabholker and Co, Bai Jasmantbai Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare and anr, Chitnis K and M.

2721-20—Malvi M R and Co, The Official Assignee v Bherunlal and ors, Bhaishanker K and G.

1885-22—Mulla and M, Haji Tarmahomed Ayub v Adamali Alibhai and Co, Jamsetji and D.

3348-10—Hiralal and Co, Moosa Haji Abubaker v Abdul Rahim Tajudin and ors, In person.

1052-20—Mehta L and Co, Bai Goribai v Murarji Jeram Naranji, Tyabji D and Co.

1723-22—Motichand and D, Jasrup Sardarmal v Ramratan Motilal, Tyabji D and Co.

3324-20—Dubash and Co, Khusaldas Girdhardas and Co v Thaker Narandas Dwarkadas, Amarchand and M.

383-21—Amin and D, Nanibai widow v Shantilal Bhaichand and Co, Matubhai J and M.

828-21—Smetham B and L, A S Karimbhoy and Co v Bhicumchand Tejmal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1099-21—Dabholker and Co, Lakhmaji Talaji and Co v Shivmukhrai Umrassin, Mulla and M.

1669-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Gosho Kamisigi Kaisha Ltd v Jamnadas Harakhji, Shamrao M and H.

S C Ct 574/6363-21—H S Poonegar Jehangir v Khursetji Gadiali, Ardeshir H D and Co.

509-21—Wadia G and Co, D M Wadia v The Secretary of State for India in Council and anr, J C G Bowen.

1860-21—N C Dalal, Sunderji Chunda v Chanda Dungersay and ors, Malvi M R and Shamrao M and H.

2048-21—Madhowji and Co, Vithaldas Damodar v Damoder Jaising and ors, Kharas and Co.

2093-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hakumchand Sarupchand Kt v Dossabhai Cursetji Soonawalla, Captain and V.

2116-21—Mulla and M, Ali Mahomed Kamroodin and anr v The Bombay Presidency Land and Building Co Ltd, Mehta L and Co.

2134-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Mahomed Salim Sadarvi v Ratilal Wardhman Shah, Amin and D.

3474-21—Surajmal and Co, Hanumanbhai Harsukhbhai v Nariman Nathumal and anr, Amin and D.

1503-21—M B Chothia, Maysukhlal Panachand Thacker v Shivlal Nathubhai, Madhowji and Co.

2057-19—Mulla and M, Shah Kanji Khodidat v Sha Kantilal Popatlal, Amarchand and M.

2068-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Damji Deosey and Co v Ranchhoddas Purshotam and Co, Craigie B and C.

S C Ct 509/2234-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratanchand Yehalram and ors v Mulchand Mungee, Dubash and Co.

1864-21—Amarchand and M, Ebrahim Abdul Rahim and Co v E D Sassoon and Co Wadia G and Co.

1452-20—Jamsedji R and D, Nazarali Adamji Kothari and ors v Mahomedali Adamji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

2039-21—Craigie B and C, L and F Bahroclough and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Kadarbhai Essofali Khoja, Payne and Co.

1206-23—Soonderdas and Co, Long De Mellow v Antulabai, Mulla and M.

1893-21—Jamsedji R and D, Tulsidas Tejpal v Maganlal Chunilal Ghia, N C Dalal.

1884-21—Chitnis and K, D Shantilal Kantilal and Co v Allibhai Chagla and Co, Smetham B and L.

1890-18—Mulji Th and Co, Bhimaji Motiji and Co v Sitabai widow, Captain and V.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

(In CAMERA.)

2644-23—Kanga and Co, Ruth Clarence Edwin Breff, Clarence Edwin Breff, Little and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

3324-23—Tyebji D and Co, Bejulal Chandulal, Motilal Chunilal, Kanga and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

Re G and Wds. Act—Thakordas and Co, Re K Jairam Bala Shroff a minor v Dwarkadas Ramchandra petitioner, Judah and S.

O S 5356-22—Mehta G and Co, Bhurabhai Jairam Mistry, Vithaldas Pranjiwandas and another, Malvi M R and Co.

FOR FRAMING OF ISSUES.

2733-22—Mulla and M, Nandlal Birdichand and anr v Debi Dutt Premsukhdas and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

3220-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chimanlal Premchand v Magniram Dhanmal and ors, Thakoredas and Co.

FOR RECORDING EVIDENCE.

2034-23—Shums A Tyabji, N Vallabhji, Charles Sebastian De Souza and another, Rustomji and G.

SHORT CAUSE.

2175-22—Mulla and M, Karim Sulleman v Dada Vali Mahomed.

3322-23—Malvi M R and Co, Kashiram Tirathram v Rupchand Dhunichand Kapur, In person.

4823-21—Matubhai J and M, Khoja Mahomed Hasam, Haji Mirza Ebrahim and others, Daphtary F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

Apl. 2-22—3685-19—Matubhai J and M, Sha Tricumji Damji and Co v Virji Khanji and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

2454-22—Dabulker and Co, Jerup Teju and Co v Abdul Khadar Haji Abdulla, Vacha and Co.

2493-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Gadmal Gumanmal v Bankeylal and Co, Motichand and D.

3059-22—M V Koghale, Sakharam Vaman Joshi and anr v G B Ponker and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

4939-22—Captain and V, Dattalal Gondka v Thakersidas Nandlai, N C Dalal and Co.

934-22—Thakoredas and Co, Manilal Bhagirath v The Bombay Shingh Supply Co, N C Dalal.

3019-19—N C Dalal, Chunilal Oghad v Chandulal Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1627-22—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co v The Indian Engineering Co, Jamsetji R and D.

1497-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Devidutt Premsukhdas and ors v Tricumdas Saduram and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

1779-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1786-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Bhagwandas Gangaram, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2725-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Krishnaji Lumbaji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.

281-20—Little and Co, Marshall and Co v Kanshik Bros and Co, G B Pandya.

1105-20—F K Dadachanji, Ganijan Mahomed v R J Mistry, M B Chothia.

1733-20—Mulla and M, Maganlal Parbhudas v Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4963-22—Vacha and Co, Mansing Shivprasad v Ramchandra Dalichand, Tyebji D and Co.

265-22—Pandia and Co, Ranchorlal Chagoobhai Desai v Manilal Chunilal Shroff and ors, Ferreira and V.

4733-22—Malvi M R and Co, Gangaram Dwarkadas v Narayandas V Dossa and Co, Amarchand and M.

1870-22—Payne and Co, The Central Provinces Portland Cement Co Ltd v James Keith Fisher, Craigie B and C.

1852-23—Mulla and M, Paloo Krishna Mistry v Rahimtoola Gigabhai, Judah and S.

KIRKEE RACES.

4TH MONSOON MEETING---1ST DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 9.

Despite the hot afternoons we are having just now, the Kirkee executive decided to hold the Fourth Monsoon meeting and the First Day to-day saw a fairly large gathering present to discuss a card of six events. The sporting fraternity were not much in evidence being busy sending their charges up-country but the four bookmakers present did brisk business while the rupee sweepstake was very popular and returned some attractive dividends. For lucky possessors of winning tickets the racing all through was god, but favourites were oftener out of the picture.

Major Balls smart countrybred Shahzadi started a very hot favourite for the Polo Scurry and won a well judged race. The opening event resulted in a match between Snowdon and Khupchand but otherwise the fields were bigger than usually is the case. By kind permission of H. E. the Governor, his band played during the evening. Towards the end of the programme, Lady Marshall distributed the cups won by the ladies and other trophies.

THE MARATHON PLATE. Distance about 2 Miles; for Arabs.

Col. Gill's SNOWDON 9-7 Owner .....
Rao Raja Hanut Singh's KHUPCHAND 9. cd. 10-8, Owner 2
Two ran.
Betting: 2 to 1 on Snowdon, 6 to 4 against Khupchand.
Won by 20 lengths.
Time.—4 mins 50 secs.
Sweepstake resulted as follows: Rs. 120 on winner Rs. 50 second.

UNLIMITED STAKES. Distance 7 furlongs. Handicap for Horses.

Mr. Walker's IKEY 9, Capt. Walshe 1
Rao Raja Hanut Singh's PRETTY MARGARET 10-12 Owner 2
Rao Raja Hanut Singh's R. D., 10-12, Maharaja of Jodhpur 3
Won by 3 lengths, / lengths between second and third.
Time.—1min. 40 2/5secs.
Sweepstakes: 1st Rs. 138; second Rs. 50; Third Rs. 22.
Betting: Evens Pretty Margaret, 6 to 4 against Ikey 2 to 1 against King's Head, longer odds others.

POLO SCURRY PLATE. Distance 2 furlongs. For bona fide Polo Ponies.

Major Ball's SHAHZADI 11, Owner 1
Rajkumar Desaraj Urs' BOB ALONG 12-7, Col. Gill 2
Rao Raja Hanut Singh's FROLIC 12 7 Owner 3
Betting: 5 to 1 on Shahzadi, 2 to 1 against Bob Along, 6 to 1 against Minor Girl and Dorothy, eights others.
Won by a half a length. 3/4 length in front of Frolic.
No Time.
Sweepstakes: Rs. 160 Rs. 70 and Rs. 27.

BRIDAL BLUSH CUP. Distance 1 Mile; Winner cup for Ladies' Horses and Ponies hunted regularly with P and K hounds; side saddle 10 yards.

Mrs. Murray's POLLY PEECHAM 11, Owner 1
Mrs Farran's SATIN 11, (20 yds.) Owner ... 2
Mrs. Walshe's BESS 10-7 cd. 11-3 Owner ... 3
Betting: 2 to 1 on Bess 5 to 4 against Satin, 5 to 2 Polly Peechum, sixes William.
Won by 2½ lengths 3½ lengths between second and third.
Time.—2min. 10secs.
Sweepstake: Rs. 164 1st. Rs. 54 second, Rs. 23 third.

RICHARDSON CUP. Distance 1½ miles, over 6 flights. Winner cup presented by Major General C W G Richardson CB., C.S.I.

Capt. Cobbett's MRS GLANNINGAN 11-7, Owner 1
Capt. Cobbett's MRS FLANAGAN 11-7, Owner 2
Mr. Meyer's WARRIOR 12-10 Owner 3
Betting: 2 to 1 on Warrior, 3 to 2 against Mrs. Flanagan 3 to 1 Carbide, 5Erebus, longer odds others.
Won by 5 lengths same between 2nd and third.
Time.—3.6 4/5secs.
Sweepstakes: Rs. 162, Rs. 58 and Rs. 32.

COCKTAIL CUP. Distance 4 furlongs, handicap for all Ponies 14.3 and under.

Major Ball's SHAHZADI 11-7, Owner 1
Capt. Cobbett's BURBLEY 11-7 Owner ... 2
Col. Gill's ABORIGINAL II 11-7 Owner ... 3
Betting: 7 to 4 on Shahzadi, 2 to 1 against Flying Filly 3 Aboriginal II and Weejim, 5 Bubbley Aeus and Fifteens rest.
Won by 2 lengths, one length.
Time.—54 2/5secs.
Sweepstake Rs. 174, Rs 64 and Rs. 23.

CRICKET IN POONA.

An interesting Cricket Match was played between the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona and the Sholapur Friends' Union Club on Saturday and Sunday the 6th and 7th instant on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana Ground, and resulted in a win for former by 5 wickets and 298 runs. The following are the scores:—

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Deshmukkh, 1 bw Jagan	...	0
Khandale not out	...	4
Deodhar c Upadhye, b Jagan	...	26
Bhave b Jagan	...	0
Godbole b Jagan	...	2
Jadhav c Bali, b Kakade	...	34
Joshi 1 bw Jagan	...	11
Koratkar b Jagan	...	21
Paradeshi b Jagan	...	15
Kapade c and b Chavan	...	24
Bhopatkar b Jagan	...	11
Extra	...	2
Deshmukh, b Aziz	...	13
Khandale b Jagan	...	38
Deodhar c Rajaram b Aziz	...	116
Bhave c Rajaram, b Kakade	...	0
Godbole c Rajaram, b Jagan	...	13
Jadhav not out	...	52
Joshi, Koratkar, Paradeshi, Kapade and Bhopatkar did not bat.		
Extra	...	14
Total	...	246

(for 5 wickets.)

SHOLAPUR FRIENDS' UNION CLUB.

1st Innings.

Chitrao 1 bw Joshi	...	2
Shah b Khandale	...	0
Kakade b Joshi	...	11
Rajaram b Khandale	...	8
Bali b Joshi	...	1
Bandiwadekar, b Khandale	...	2
Jaccal b Kapade	...	16
Aziz b Kapade	...	0
Upadhye b Deodhar	...	7
Chavan c Bhopatkar, b Deodhar	...	6
Jagan not out	...	0
Extra	...	1
Total	...	54

2nd Innings.

Total	...	150
Chitrao b Joshi	...	0
Shah b Deshmukh	...	4
Kakade c Deodhar, b Joshi	...	11
Rajaram c Godbole, b Joshi	...	11
Bali c and b Joshi	...	0
Bandiwadekar did not bat.		
Jaccal b Bhopatkar	...	4
Aziz c Paradeshi, b Joshi	...	10
Upadhye b Khandale	...	0
Chavan b Khandale	...	0
Jagan b Deshmukh	...	0
Extra	...	4
Total	...	44

London.—Lieut.-Colonel Moore Brabazon succeeds Colonel Wilfred Ashley as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport. Colonel Ashley became Under-Secretary for War on the appointment of Colonel Guiness as Financial Secretary to the Treasury, rendered vacant by Sir William Joynson Hicks' accession to the Ministry of Health.—Reuter.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 9.

S S Bankura, Robinson, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 9.

Argun Maru, Oho, Kobe.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Circassia for Liverpool.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain T A Robinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Argun Maru:—The O S K steamer Argun Maru, 4040 tons, Captain N Oho, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, October 9.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wildenfels 3793, Antwerp, 18, Graham and Co.
3 Plassy 4615 London 13/10 M M & Co.
4 Circassia 4329 L'pool, 24/10 Graham & Co.
5 Khandalla 3289 Africa 17/10 M M & Co.
6 Marvada 5120 K'chi, N F, M M & Co.
7 Sicilia 4188 China 16/10 M M and Co.
9 Misty Law, 3290 N F, N F T M & Co
10 Karoa 3607 Africa 31/10, M M & Co.
11 Kansas 3941 Karach, 13/10 K N & Co.
12 Atlantic City, 2934, Middlesbro 12/10, Graham and Co.
13 Marglan 6201 London 13/10 D M T O.
14 Orna 2997, N F, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Genoa 4201 Genoa 15/10 M Italiana.
2 Shagem 3695 Antwerp 10/10 Graham & Co.
3 Banura, 2273 P Gulf, 11/10 M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2915, Busra 12/10 M M & Co.
7 Hamildar 3046 N F, N F, T M & Co.
9 Osaka Maru 2192 Japan 11/10 N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 Clan Mackinnon 3349, Rangoon, 12/10, J F and Co.
15 Sultania, 2758 N F N F H S Shushtary and Co.
16 Acera 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Gurna 3228 N F, 10/10 M M & Co.
D & E Argun Maru 4040 Japan 7/10 O S Kaisha.
F Upada 3382 Calcutta, 10/10, M M & Co.
M Jaladuta 2593 N F, N F Scindia S N Co.
N Colaba, 3899 N F, N F, M M & Co.
O. Kamlavati, 617, for B S N Co.
Q Champavati 134. N F, N F B S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 9.

S S Plassy London:—148 cwt white peas, E D Sassoon and Co., 12 bales cow hides, G Suchindia, 24 bales cow hides, H N C Haji Moosa; 29 bales cow hides, L Tharia and Sons, 29 bales cow hides, R Alimohamed, 12 bales goat skin, S Maherbux, 20 bundles woolen carpet, H A Ebrahimoff

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton H M Mehta and Co., 44 bales cotton, L Naranji; 413 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co. 2100 cwt ground nut oil cake, J A H Moosa.

S S Genova for Genoa—276 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co., 55 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co., 150 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.

S S Genova for Naples—200 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co. Ld.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg—11 bales cotton, L Naranji, 1025 cwt ground nut oil cake, L Abramji.

S S Mistry Law for New York—100 cwt. cummin seed, Amin and Sons.

S S Swageru for Antwerp—250 cwt myroballams, B Damji and Co., 300 cwt crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co.

S S Swageru for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co. Ld.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong—1000 bales grey cotton twist, Dawid Sassoon and Co.

S S Argun Maru for Hongkong—31 cwt jardaloo, Hosseinbhoy and Co.

S S Osaka Maru for Kobe—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 9.

S S Knowsley Hall from Hull, Agents—James Finlay and Co.—57 bales cottons, 103 cases cottons, 38 cases dry colors, 188 cases colour, 33 cases varnish, 68 cases varnish, 35 cases washing blue, 110 cases iron metal polish, 14 cases cod liver oil, 135 kegs white paint, 2596 kegs paint, 300 drums paint, 156 cases paint, 200 drums disinfectant fluid, 2127 drums linseed oil, 200 bales alum, 120 cask whitting, 255 drums turks subst, 140 drums Betuminous paint solution, 110 loose joists.

S S Caledonia from London, Agents M M and Co.—34 boxes Bar Gold, 7 boxes Sovereign, 2929 bars silver.

From Aden—2 boxes Specie 1 box Pearl.

S S Osaka Maru from Yokohama, Agents N Y Kaisha:—60 cases silk goods, 29 cases rubber

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1923

(580th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

BACK TO CO-OPERATION ?

When the decision of British Government on the Kenya question was announced, it seemed as though we were on the eve of realising one of the oldest and fondest dreams of Indian nationalism and as though we were within reach of a common programme pursued by concerted efforts. It was difficult to read the utterances of men of different parties at the time and not feel that one was witnessing a novel but pleasant phenomenon in which every leader of note from Mr. Sastri to Mr. Rajgopalachariar spoke in the same strain and showed the same determination to meet the challenge to national self-respect. Behind the whirl of words and the political kaleidoscope of changing party patterns, there seemed to be a remarkable and an almost instinctive unity over the Kenya issue. Only two facts will serve to illustrate the point. There was an uncompromising rejection of the decision as a whole by Mr. Sastri and the Liberals, at any rate, the majority of them, in spite of the advice of the India Office, of the "friends" of India in England and India and of the Government of India. The Liberals, to do them justice, refused to accept the immoral and opportunistic suggestion that they should accept the decision for the time being and think of its improvement on some un-named future occasion. This time, there was none of that timid talk which we heard so much when the reforms were granted. No Indian leader said that this scheme was the best "possible under the circumstances," that its rejection might displease Parliament, antagonise British sympathies and jeopardise our future chances. The other response was no less spontaneous and hopeful. Faith in the intentions or goodwill of British Democracy was scotched, if not killed. And the Liberal leaders spoke of the Imperial system and of national self-reliance and of the will to suffer in a way which made one wonder why they abused Mahatma Gandhi for saying precisely the same things only two years back.

But the analogy ended there. The implications and magnitude of the truth that national emancipation should be attained without a helpless dependence on other people were not fully realised. It seemed a commonplace to say so but its translation into action was not so easy. For, the idea involved a fundamental breach with the traditional methods and outlook of Indian politics and the evolution of a new technique and of new standards. At the first touch of reality, the temperamental divergences lurking beneath this united front manifested themselves and the spirit of co-operation came to birth. The excellent proposal of the boycott of the Imperial Conference was softened down till we have seen an anti-climax wherein righteous national indignation has spent itself in a formal verbal protest and Sir T. B. Sapru and the Maharaja of Alwar move about as though there had been no Kenya! The Liberals came down gradually from their first clear and bold stand and if Sir T. B. Sapru succeeds now in turning his obscure suggestion into a concrete proposal, it is sure to be hailed as the lasting triumph of Liberalism. The same do-nothing policy will wreck the proposal to boycott the Empire Exhibition. And when the nation has denied the very assumptions which are to form the basis of the immigration policy of a Crown Colony, there is a demand in India for the appointment of a committee—impartial as always—to decide the rules for the purpose. Nor is there any intelligent perception of the fact that the authority to which protests are directed and petitions addressed is inseparable from the authority which has done India an injustice and is, in fact, its agent and subordinate. We are watching to-day the working of the old mentality again with its tiresome round of protests and petitions, of committees and reports and unless there is a clear understanding among people of what this means, the nation will be lost once more in the unhappy maze of cooperation and "constitutionalism."

To some people this may be a matter of unconcern but it is a question which must be explored, and not ignored. If we are to make no genuine efforts for the reversal of the Kenya decision, why were such brave words and loud threats uttered at the time? If while the decision stands, Indians are to co-operate even in the considering of a matter arising directly out of the decision itself, what was the sense of talking of complete rejection of the scheme? It is bad logic and worse morals to pretend to reject a scheme and then to go on co-operating with those who were responsible for it at Imperial gatherings. We want to know the meaning of the word "rejection" and ask how the present attitude of some Liberal leaders differs from that which their sympathetic friends advised them to adopt. Co-operation, in this case, has been dismissed through the front-door to be admitted by the back-one. It is clear that some politicians refuse to pursue a course to an essential point but prefer to return by a side-track to the old path. Instead of an attempt to organise a vigorous and effective boycott of Empire goods, of a turning towards the masses themselves, there is the old tale of strong representations and important suggestions. The direction is wholly wrong and will lead us nowhere. But the move in the direction makes a powerful appeal to the weariness and the bewilderment in which the nation finds itself. It is all the more necessary therefore, for true Nationalists to combat such a mood with all the energy they can command, by patient and constructive endeavour such as would strengthen the moral force of the nation.

A CASE FOR ENQUIRY

We publish elsewhere the full text of the judgment delivered on Friday by Mr. Frank Oliviera, acting second Presidency Magistrate, in an important criminal case, which throws lurid light on the manner in which innocent and helpless girls are forced into a life of shame in the brothel-houses of this city which prides itself on its enlightenment. The judgment also reveals facts about the conduct of the Police officers concerned in the case, which, to take a charitable view of the matter, do not redound to their credit. The fact of the case, as stated in the judgment, are briefly these. The complainant is a young Muslim woman, Masumbi alias Yasinbi, from Hyderabad (Deccan). While she was walking in the streets, the Police arrested her on suspicion, and took her to Sub-Inspector Khan at the Nagpada Police Station, who learnt from her that she was a helpless stranger in Bombay, having only arrived that morning from Poona. She was then taken to Inspector Guider, who is in charge of the Police Station, and the latter sent a Policeman to fetch "a well-known brothel keeper" and native of Hyderabad, Munawer Begum. But, as she was dead, the Policeman brought one Sadick, the first accused in the case, who stated that he was the husband of the deceased. Inspector Guider gave Masumbi in his charge, Sadick undertaking to send her back to Hyderabad and, in the meantime, he was to treat her "as his daughter or sister". And how did he keep the promise? The Magistrate says: "There is no doubt that in the brothel at 11th Lane Kamatipura, complainant led the life of a common prostitute." She alleges she was confined, wrongfully restrained and forced to prostitution." While the Magistrate considered that there was no corroborative evidence on the last point, it was clear to his mind that the complainant was not a free woman. He then proceeds to give an account of the methods of working which are common to all brothels in the city, in which the poor victims are kept in a condition of semi-slavery, until death relieves them of their misery. The complainant was unable to get away because a watch was kept on the staircase, although she wanted to give up a life which she loathed. Only through the help of the people who frequented the brothel, could she approach the Police Commissioner direct in the matter and Mr. Sharp rescued her from her life of shame and misery, to which the action of the Police Officers in charge of Nagpada Police Station had forced her. The Police Inspector and his assistant who had given over the victim to the brothel-keeper do not seem to have done any thing in the meantime to convince themselves that the complainant was treated by the accused as "his daughter or sister". They handed her over to the owner of a notorious house of ill-fame and thought their duty was done! The complainant in those circumstances naturally thought it was hopeless to approach these officers. Thus the Magistrate says: "She could not place any confidence in the Police and did actually complain to the witness, Mahomed Ali Mirza Alli, against sub-Inspector Khan. It was in consequence of this complaint that Mahomed Alli did not go to the Nagpada Police Station in order to effect the rescue of the complainant, but sent the petition direct to the Commissioner of Police." These are strictures severe enough on the way the officers of Nagpada Police Station performed their duty. Had she not been rescued by the Deputy Police Commissioner, Masumbi would have been kept in the brothel indefinitely. The Police officers concerned did nothing to see that the accused carried out his promise. They could not plead that they were ignorant of the character of the accused, for, as the Magistrate points out: "It is evident that both Inspector Guider and Sub-Inspector Khan realised at the time the danger of entrusting a young woman and a stranger to Bombay, like the complainant, to the care of accused No. 1, as they warned him not to put her to a life of prostitution. It is most unfortunate that they did not allow prudence and better sense to prevail rather than take the risk of making over the complainant to a man whose character to their own minds was not above suspicion." The sentence of three months and a fine of Rs. 200 on each of the accused, in the circumstances, is very light indeed, as a more severe sentence was called for in such a case. But what of the Police Officers concerned whose conduct has been criticised by the Magistrate in terms milder than it deserved? The public will wait to see what action Government take in the matter. Lately, owing to the pressure of public opinion, Government have passed the Prostitution Bill. But any law, however good it might be, cannot be given effect to unless the Police co-operate with the public, with a view to bringing the guilty to book. The number of the houses of ill-fame grows day by day. The public have no protection against the brothel-keepers, and whole localities in Girgaum, for instance, have been taken possession of by these harpies. Some of the landlords in the city have made a speciality in catering to the wants of these houses of ill-fame, of course, with profit to themselves. But whatever may be the causes of this growing evil, we do not think that any good can come out of the new legislation, unless the Police are actuated by a due sense of their responsibility and act upto the spirit of the law.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

"Your compatriots in South Africa have taken matters into their own hands, by organising what is called passive resistance to laws which they consider invidious, and unjust, an opinion which we who watch their struggles from afar cannot but share. They have violated, as they intended to violate, those laws, with full knowledge of the penalties involved and ready with all courage and patience to endure those penalties. In all this they have the sympathy of India—deep and burning—and not only of India but of all those who, like myself, without being Indians themselves, have feelings of sympathy for the people of this country."—LORD HARDINGE in his speech at Madras in December, 1913.

The Bengal Deportations.

So far, Sir Surendranath Banerjea and other Indian members of Lord Lytton's Government have not come forward to disown their responsibility in connection with the revival of the lawless Regulation of 1818, and their silence, if persisted in, is likely to be interpreted by their countrymen not only in Bengal but everywhere in India, as connoting their passive acquiescence in the repressive policy of Government, if not actual collusion with the latter in the same. The countrymen of Sir Surendranath will continue to ask, as they did at the Town Hall meeting in Calcutta on Monday, what excuse he and his Indian colleagues have to continue their co-operation with Government which is guilty of acts like the present one which by a stroke of the pen of a single member of the Government has deprived a number of Indians of their liberties. The application of the Regulation of 1818 in the case of these Indians has been conclusively shown to be a clear breach of faith on the part of Government. Are we to understand that Sir Surendranath and his colleagues are prepared to countenance such official breaches of faith, for the sake of some paltry, if not entirely chimerical, gains of their "co-operation"? Since their chief—Lord Lytton—has been constantly dinning into the ears of the public that in all matters of importance he makes it a point of consulting all the members of his Government and that there is a complete understanding among them, Sir Surendranath's countrymen are entitled to know what part he and his Indian colleagues in the Government have played in the present sorry affair. Either they approved of the revival of the repressive policy or they did not. It is pertinent to know what attitude they assumed when the question was raised.

Fruits of "Co-operation."

The revival of such a barbarous weapon of terrorism as the Regulation III of 1818 shows that Autocracy, which the world was told three years ago was dead and was given a pompous burial at the hands of the Duke of Connaught, is still very much alive. It is the co-operation of Indian "Liberals" like Sir Surendranath Banerjea that has kept Autocracy alive till to-day and it is on that co-operation that it thrives. The present deportations like the hundred and one acts of repression that were committed during the past three years, are the fruits, direct as well as indirect, of the "co-operation" of our countrymen like Sir Surendranath. Would Lord Lytton's Government have dared to embark on a new campaign of repression if they were not confident that the Indian Ministers would either connive at it or, if they objected to it, would make their protest in a half-hearted and ineffectual manner? Sir Surendranath and his colleagues, like other "co-operators", are just now engaged in persuading their constituencies to give them a fresh opportunity of "serving the country." They have for three years betrayed the interests of the country by "misrepresenting" the electors. Unless the latter prefer to be hoodwinked, we fail to see how the present Ministers of Bengal can hope to be returned successfully in the coming elections. "Co-operation", of which these were the leading protagonists in Bengal, has been weighed and found wanting in a most signal manner.

Swaraj Party Candidates.

We cannot congratulate the Swaraj Party—the local branch thereof, at any rate—on the manner in which it has set about contesting the elections. "If you want to try our experiment, send us in large numbers," Mr. V. J. Patel, Chairman of the Bombay branch of the Party, is reported to have said at Monday's meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, "for, if we are in a majority, I have not the slightest doubt that we will smash the Councils" The same day that Mr. Patel made these remarks his Party was afforded an opportunity to nominate as large a number of the Party candidates as possible for seats in the Legislative Assembly, but one discovers with some surprise that for the two non-Mahomedan seats open to election in the City the Party has put forward only a single candidate! It is futile to expect the electors to send Swarajists "in large numbers" to the Assembly, when the Party is unwilling or unable to nominate more than one candidate for the two seats. What is the reason of the Party's failure to contest both the seats? Some explanation of the mystery is necessary, at least in the interests of the voters who are called upon to vote only for Swarajist candidates. Mr. J. M. Mehta, who, at one time, was understood to be in the running for one of the two non-Mahomedan seats, has, for reasons best known to himself and the Party executive, changed the venue of his candidature from the City to the Northern Division, where the local Swarajist candidate has apparently been asked to let himself be superseded by Mr. Mehta. Could not Mr. Mehta have joined Mr. Patel in contesting the two seats in the City, instead of letting one of them be snatched away by a non-Swarajist?

Ahmedabad's Protest.

If the Municipal Committee of Management of Ahmedabad had any doubts in its mind about the strength of feeling among the citizens against its town-planning scheme, we hope they will have been removed by the "hartal" of Sunday last as well as the public demonstration held on the same day. Apart from the objection to portions of the scheme on aesthetic and patriotic grounds, its objectionable character even on strictly economic grounds has been made plain by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and other speakers at Sunday's meeting. Mr. Patel has vehemently repudiated the insinuation made by the Chief Officer that the scheme, including the proposal to demolish the walls of the city, had been heartily supported by the suspended Municipal Board. The present nominated Committee of Management, which has shown itself to be thoroughly subservient to officialdom, has no right to thrust the scheme down the throats of the unwilling citizens. Unless the Committee wants to defy the citizens and is bent on mischief, it will do well to postpone consideration of the scheme till a regularly elected Municipal Board fully representative of the citizens, comes into existence.

Municipal Favouritism.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee's proposition asking the Municipal Commissioner for a report whether the latter allowed more latitude to members of the Corporation, in payment of municipal dues, than he did to others, was passed by the Corporation on Monday without much discussion, as it was brought forward at the fag end of the meeting. But it deserves more than a passing notice by the public. Mr. Tairsee referred to rumours that certain members of the Corporation had friends in the Municipality who were willing to favour them in regard to municipal taxes, and he had doubtless good grounds for bringing forward such a motion. If the Corporation really desires purity in municipal administration, it must put its foot down on any such act either by the members of the Corporation or officials of the Municipality. It is an open secret that certain members of the Corporatioin do take an undue advantage of their position and influence with the executive officials, with profit to themselves. This is a state of affairs which is found to exist in all countries, but we are glad that Mr. Tairsee had the courage to bring the question before the Corporation for discussion. Only when such hidden influences are done away with, shall we find the municipal officers more amenable to the wishes of the Corporation, without depending on their friends in the Corporation to support them and their actions however irregular they may be. We hope the Commissioner will be able to make a frank report on the whole question without delay.

Unauthorised Expenditure.

Some strong speeches were made at the meeting of the Corporation on Monday on the proposition brought forward by Dr. Viegas for putting a stop to the infringement of the Municipal Act by officers of the Corporation, by incurring unauthorised expenditure. The time had come for such a definite step on the part of the Corporation. The Commissioner himself saw that there was no other way than the passing of such a resolution, although he wanted to soften the tone of it to some extent. We do not think, however, that this resolution will work any miracles, unless the Corporation maintains a strong and consistent attitude in the matter. The fact is that a majority of the members always give undiscriminating support to the Commissioner and his officers in all steps, wrong as well as right, and, in face of such a solid body, it is a hopeless task for reformers to do anything to improve matters. At best, as a member said, the resolution will be a "pious" one. Only by unceasing vigilance and the adoption of a stronger attitude than they have done hitherto, will the municipal reformers be able to achieve the end which the members have in view.

"A Grave Scandal."

It is a great pity that Diwan Bahadur Vijiaraghavachariar does not realise the utter impropriety of the proposal to send a party of nautch girls from the Madras Presidency to the Empire Exhibition. He is anxious to demonstrate to the visitors to the Exhibition the excellence of South Indian dancing and he does not seem to care by what means he attains his object. He shuts his eyes to the fact that there are certain evil associations connected with the institution of nautch girls and that he cannot utilise the services of this institution without besmirching the reputation of his country as well as defeating the purpose for which he uses them. If he cannot find less objectionable instruments for the demonstration of the excellence of South Indian dancing, he will do well to give up the idea of such a demonstration than be himself an instrument of the perpetuation of an institution, which educated India abominates from the bottom of its heart. Whoever is responsible for the project, whether it be the Minister of Industries, Madras, or the Dewan Bahadur, will do well completely to disabuse his mind of the idea that Indian opinion anywhere in Madras or elsewhere is in sympathy with the project and does not condemn it wholeheartedly.

GERMAN GOVT.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE PASSED.

REICHSTAG SUPPORTS MARTIAL LAW.

LONDON, October 9.

Berlin.—The Reichstag has passed a Motion of Confidence in the Government, against the vote of the Nationalists, the Bavarian Peoples Party and the Communists. A resolution was rejected favouring the abolition of a State of Emergency in Reich and Bavaria. The Socialist motion was carried endorsing the Government's constitutional standpoint with regard to exceptional measures in Bavaria.

EMERGENCY LAW.

ADOPTED BY REICHSRAT.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Berlin.—The Reichsrat has adopted the draft Emergency Law by 46 votes to 17. Bavaria and some Prussian provinces opposed the bill. The new law becomes invalid with the change of Government or in any case on March 31st 1924. It authorises the Government of the Reich to take the measures it considers necessary and urgent in financial, economic and social matters and provisions of constitution can thereby be disregarded but authorisation does not extend to law regulating working hours.

The Reichstag deals with the bill tomorrow.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS COAL

GERMANY'S WILLINGNESS TO RESUME DELIVERIES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Brussels.—The German Charge D'Affaires here told M. Jaspar, the Foreign Minister, this morning that the German Government wished to collaborate in the resumption of work in the Ruhr and resume deliveries of reparations coal. M. Jaspar promised to communicate this to the French Government, but said that anyhow, the German Government must promise the Industrialists who were ready to supply coal that it would pay for it and the German railwaymen must be ordered to return to work.—Reuter.

RUHR INDUSTRIALISTS.

THEIR DEMANDS ON GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Berlin.—A group of Ruhr industrialists headed by Herr Stinnes who had an interview with General Degoutte recently, have submitted to the Government of the Reich the following demands:—

(1) Compensation for the coal confiscated since the Ruhr occupation and the forcibly levied coal-tax; (2) abolition of coal-tax in the Ruhr; (3) guarantee that all future deliveries of the reparations coal will be placed in their hands; (4) preferential treatment for the Ruhr in the supply of raw materials and foodstuffs; (5) authority for the industrialists' Commission to continue to negotiate with the occupation authorities; and (6) extension of the working day to eight and half hours underground and ten hours above-ground. They also ask what would be Government's attitude towards the creation of a railway in which the Rhine-land and French industry would participate.

Herr Stinnes has asked for reply by noon to-day The Cabinet is discussing the demands.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT RE RUHR OUTPUT REACHED

RESUMPTION OF DELIVERIES OF COAL.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Paris.—A message from Dusseldorf says an agreement has been reached by the Inter-Allied Mines Commission and the Phoenix and Rhenische Stahlwerke Companies who produce nearly ten per cent of the Ruhr output. Deliveries of coal are being resumed immediately under the Reparations Commission conditions. Taxes will be paid on the coal not delivered since the Occupation.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

NATIONALIST LEADER DEMANDS BREACH OF RELATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Berlin.—In the Reichstag debate, yesterday, Count Von Westrap, leader of the Nationals demanded a breach of relations with France with all the consequences of such a step. The statement aroused cries of "War" from the Left. He asserted the Nationals would oppose the Government's Emergency Law on which a vote will be taken to-day.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The death has occurred of General Sir Herbert Vaughan Cox.—Reuter.

General Sir H. Vaughan Cox, K.C.B., was born in 1860. He joined the Indian Army at the age of 23 and held some very responsible positions till his retirement in 1921. He was Secretary of the Military Department, India Office, (1917-21) and was a member of the Esher Committee.

"MYSTERY" CONFERENCE.

FOREIGN RELATIONS WITHIN CLOSED DOORS.

GENERAL SMUTS BOOMED.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

An air of mystery surrounds to-day's transactions at the Imperial Conference. At present, only glimpses are afforded to enquirers who everywhere are met with an atmosphere of grave secrecy which is the subject of much comment in Dominion circles. It may be stated, however, that the emphatic enunciation of the doctrine of autonomy for the Dominions was laid down by Mr. Mackenzie King early in the sitting and found echo throughout the day. The Canadian Premier emphasised that the Dominions representatives were only responsible to their own Parliaments and as an example of the possibilities of international relationships for the Dominions, he cited the acceptance by the United States of an international commission like the Waterways Commission and other recent developments in the direction of closer direct relations between the United States and Canada.

It will probably be found when the speeches are published, if they ever see the light of the day, that the utterances followed fairly closely the lines of those already delivered by the Premiers in their respective Dominions. Mr. Massey, for instance, insisted at some length on the correlation of trade and defence and the necessity of Britain maintaining a strong navy for the purpose of perpetuating peace. It will probably be found also that the New Zealand Premier referring to the Ruhr expressed considerable sympathy with the French nation in its war losses but refrained from supporting France in her Ruhr action. Generally it may be said he and one or two other speakers supported Mr. Baldwin in the attitude adopted by the British Government.

All accounts however, agree that the feature of the day was the contribution of General Smuts who appears to have placed the issues before the Conference in the clearest and most unmistakable terms and followed up a closely reasoned examination of the British policy with certain concrete suggestions. Not unnaturally the League of Nations in relation to the Ruhr and Corfu coup is believed to have occupied a prominent position in Smuts' utterance which made the most profound impression on British Dominion delegations alike.—Reuter.

DISCUSSION OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The discussion of foreign relations continued this afternoon at the Imperial Conference which unanimously decided that the whole day's proceedings should be confidential. General Smuts, O'Higgins (Irish Free State), Mr. Warren, Lord Peel, the Maharaja of Alwar and Sir Sapru participated in the discussion.

The Conference adjourned until October 11th.—Reuter.

GOVT. BANQUET TO CONFERENCE DELEGATES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Mr. Baldwin presided at a banquet at Lancaster House given by Government in honour of the delegates to the Conference. The Distinguished assemblage, numbering 92, included leading Cabinet Ministers, naval and military personages and High Commissioners. There were no speeches.

A reception was held later, and attended by additional guests, at which the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire were hosts in consequence of Mr. Baldwin's departure to Scotland for a couple of days.—Reuter.

MONDAY'S SESSION.

NO STATEMENT TO BE ISSUED.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Reuter learns that no statement regarding yesterday's transactions at Conference will be issued, at least until Thursday, when it is understood Lord Curzon will reply to Dominion speakers.—Reuter.

ENGLISH PRESS ON PUBLICITY OF PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The "Daily Telegraph" says the Dominions Premiers only consented to withhold publication of the speeches at yesterday's sitting of the Conference or portions thereof as designed to enlighten Dominion Delegates on the European situation, and, *vice-versa*, for a few days, pending Lord Curzon's reply to their opinions. Either a general agreement with regard to publicity will then be reached or the chief oversea Delegates will use their own discretion. They are anxious to support the Home Government to the utmost but must keep their Parliaments and peoples informed of the trend of discussion in order to carry the latter with them.

The "Times" concludes from the silence of yesterday's communique that the day's discussion was not confined to pious platitudes.—Reuter.

POLICY OF LOOT.

DEFRAUDING INDIAN PRODUCER OF HIS FULL DUE.

INDIAN FINANCE AUTHORITIES' SINISTER MOVE.

SPIRITING AWAY INDIA'S GOLD RESERVE?

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE".)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The prompt attention of the Indian Legislature and the mercantile community should be drawn to an inspired anonymous article in the "Asiatic Review" of October on Indian finance, which indicates a conspiracy not only to taking over the invested sterling securities in the paper currency reserve but also the transfering of gold held in paper currency reserve, with the ulterior object of spiriting away India's gold. The Indian Legislative Assembly should pass a resolution prohibiting the export of gold belonging to paper currency reserve or gold standard reserve without the consent of the Legislature. The mercantile community must insist that the paper currency reserve should be founded mainly on gold and not on silver on Indian and not on British Government securities or treasury bills.

The Finance Committee of the India Office under City instigation seems resolved to deplete India of its meagre gold holding of 24 crores and again artificially resorting to raising the exchange value of the rupee, the effect of which will be that the Indian producer will be defrauded of his full due and the British exporter will be given a disguised subsidy.

The Legislature should, at its first meeting, pass an act changing the ratio of the sovereign to 15 rupees to the pound against the present official rate of ten rupees

The "Times" in its City article hints that Indian finance authorities are busy carrying out this sinister policy of loot advocated in the "Asiatic Review" article.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

AGENDA OF WORK.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Imperial Economic Conference has provisionally agreed on the agenda embodying eight subjects, some of which are divided into numerous sub-heads. Prominent items in the list are Imperial Preference, Imperial policy regarding import and export of livestock and Imperial forestry policy. Other subjects include Empire settlement, financial cooperation in Imperial development, further steps for the improvement of mutual trade education and workmen's compensation.—Reuter.

CONCESSION TO COTTON GOODS EXPORTERS TO PERSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Oct. 9, midnight.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

The economic section of the Conference has entered a concrete stage of its labours. One of its Committees was to-day engaged in discussing the subject of promoting Imperial co-operation in respect of commercial intelligence. Among the proposals before it was the provision of facilities for extended use by Dominions and Colonies of the services of British diplomatic, consular and commercial officers and *vice versa*.

ROUND OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Overseas Premiers and other delegates have important engagements this week. This evening they dine with Mr. Baldwin, to-morrow they will attend the reception to be held by the Speaker at the Houses of Parliament and on Thursday evening they will be the guests of the King at dinner at Buckingham Palace.—(B. O. W.)

"HALF PENNY MILE FLYING."

LONDON, Oct. 8.

What the papers describe as "Half penny mile flying" is being tested at Lympne this week. Fourteen British, two French and two Belgian machines with engine power limited to seven and half horse power, some purchasable for two hundred pounds sterling, flown by famous pilots, are competing for various prizes for speed, altitude and distance. The principal prize has been given by the Duke of Sutherland—five hundred pounds—for the longest flight, the minimum to be fifty miles, on a gallon of petrol. The conditions at the start of the day were ideal and six machines in the morning easily exceeded fifty miles on gallon. Gusty winds in the afternoon ended the flying.—Reuter.

DETAILS.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Oct. 9, midnight.

The competition for "air babies" has begun at Lympne aerodrome near Folkstone. Eighteen miniature aeroplanes which must be narrow enough to pass through a gap of ten feet having engines of not over seven and a half horse-power and capable of being wheeled by two men are competing for prizes which have been offered by the Duke of Sutherland, Under-Secretary for Air, and certain private donors. The Duke of Sutherland's prize is for the longest flight with consumption of only one gallon of petrol accomplished by a British machine and thousand pounds are offered by the "Daily Mail" for similar performance by a competitor on any machine This competition has arisen out of the success achieved by Motor Gliders in last year's contests and the little machines which flew to-day were really motor gliders assisted by small motors. The results so far are very promising. Flight Lieutenant Longton, piloting a machine of only three and a half horse-power covered eighty-seven and a half miles in one flight in two hours, forty minutes, consuming little over a gallon of petrol. Officially he was recorded as having done eighty miles on a gallon. Jimmy James, the well-known pilot, flying for speed, covered sixty-six and a half miles in an hour.—(B. O. W.)

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

IMPERIALISTS TO DISCUSS ITS POSITION.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Reuter understands that the Conference on October 11th will devote its attention to the position of the League of Nations in the affairs of Europe. The debate will be initiated by Lord Robert Cecil. It is anticipated in Dominons' circles that Lord Robert Cecil's speech and Lord Curzon's reply to yesterday's utterances will lead to a second vigorous debate.—Reuter.

MR. BRUCE'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

At the Economic Conference this morning Mr. Bruce delivered a speech on the general situation affecting the Dominions, the keynote of which was that there were markets within the Empire for the products of the Dominions and reciprocal markets for British manufactures. The speech will probably be published this evening.

General discussion on the overseas settlement followed. The Conference this afternoon will probably discuss preference.—Reuter.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

A BIG DECREASE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

A big decrease in British shipbuilding is shown in the Lloyd's Register for the quarter ended September 30th, when 1,271,000 tons were being constructed in Great Britain and Ireland, a decrease of 67,000 compared with June 30th and 346,000 compared with a year ago. Moreover, the total includes 242,000 on which work has been suspended for a long time, or in abeyance owing to the shipyard dispute. Thus the tonnage actually being constructed is only 1,029,000, the lowest on record for nearly fourteen years. The tonnage launched during the quarter was 66,000 compared with 239,000 for the second quarter of the year, and only 29 vessels with tonnage of 111,000 have been commenced compared with 77 vessels and 241,000 tons in the June quarter. 1,024,000 tons are actually being constructed abroad, a decrease of 50,000 compared with the June quarter.—Reuter.

SIRDAR HARNAM SINGH SENTENCED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 9.

It is understood that Sirdar Harnam Singh, a member of the Prabandhak Committee has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment at Ludhiana for refusing to furnish security.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN WANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

A reward of two hundred rupees has been offered for the information leading to the arrest of an Anglo-Indian named James Bently who is wanted in connection with the murder of Colonel Kennedy. It is stated that his mother is a Bhutiya woman and that he is about twenty years of age.

L. L. G. SUFFERING FROM THROAT AFFECTION.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Oct. 9, midnight.

Mr. Lloyd George has had to curtail his speech making programme in Canada owing to affection of throat. It is, stated, however, that his indisposition is not serious.—(B. O. W.)

RE-CONSTRUCTION OF TURKEY.

TURKISH TO REPLACE FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

NOTICE TO CONCESSIONARY COMPANIES.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Constantinople.—Vali in an interview declared Turkish would soon be the dominan language in Constantinople, even in the European quarter of Pera, where it is apparently intended to replace all foreign languages on all sign boards with Turkish inscriptions. Furthermore all concessionary companies, like those controlling trams, railways and telephones, have been given month in which to replace non-Turkish employees by Moslems.—Reuter.

SATYAGRAH COMMITTEE.

MEETING TO BE HELD AT JULLUNDHAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

Dr. Kitchlew wires from Solon that a meeting of the All-India Satyagrah Sub-Committee will be held at Jullundhar on 18th instant.

MRS. NAIDU.

LAID UP AT SOLON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SOLON, Oct. 8.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu came here to recoup her health. She has been laid up since her arrival with a severe attack of fever and complications. In the opinion of her medical advisers she needs careful treatment and a prolonged rest. All her public engagements, therefore, are cancelled, including her projected tour to the flooded areas of Behar and Kanara.

DACOITS AT LUCKNOW.

FIGHT WITH THE POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 8.

A band of smartly dressed dacoits armed with revolvers and daggers raided the house of a merchant in the heart of the city at about 12 last night. Police was apprised by a hue and cry raised by the inmates and the neighbours and in a very short time a strong police posse headed by a sub-inspector proceeded to the spot. The dacoits showed fight and there was an exchange of bullets on either side for several minutes. Ultimately police succeeded in capturing three men after a chase. All the three had with them six chambered loaded revolvers and are notorious figures wanted in several cases.

LUCKNOW FLOODS.

PITIABLE NEWS FROM UPPER DISTRICTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 8.

His Excellency the Viceroy has donated rupees one thousand to Lucknow Flood Relief Fund. The flood has receded completely from the city excepting the Bulterganj area and the University grounds. Relief measures are proceeding in full swing. Detailed and pitiable news are now available from upper districts of Oudh on either side of the Gumti and Gogra where loss of life and property, it is apprehended, has been serious.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS AND SIND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAWABAD, Oct. 9.

Yesterday being the last day for submitting Nomination Papers for the Legislative Assembly (Sind) Mahomedan Constituency, it is now officially ascertained that Mr. G. N. Bhurgri is being opposed by one Pir Gulam Hydershah; and that Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas is being opposed by Mr. P.S. Tolani, a Swarajist Candidate.

The election date is fixed to 14th November.

A SWARAJIST'S CANDIDATURE.

At the adjourned meeting of the Sind Swaraj Party Provincial Council, Mr. P. S. Tolani, a young Swarajist, was adopted as Party Candidate for the Sind Non-Mahomedan constituency in the Legislative Assembly for which Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas, the sitting member, had already announced his candidature.

GOVT. SERVANTS AND ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

A communique issued by the Government of Bengal states that allegations have been made in the press about Government servants taking part in elections by canvassing for candidates and enquiries have been received as to whether this is allowed by the rules. It is notified for general information that under the Government servants' Conduct Rules a whole time Government servant may not by canvassing or otherwise interfere or use his influence in any way in an election except that he may record a vote if qualified to do so and special orders to this effect have also been issued by the Government.

NEGRO REVOLT IN TIMBUCTOO.

FRENCH CAMEL CORPS ATTACKED.

SIXTY NATIVE TROOPS KILLED

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Kakar.—Three Hundred natives, armed with rifles, attacked the French Native Camel Corps to the north of Timbuctoo on September 29th. A seven hour fight ensued and sixty native troops were killed. The attackers casualties are not stated. Counter operations are being organised.—Reuter.

Timbuctoo, so well known in colloquial phraseology, is in West Africa, in the Sahara, on the border of the slightly elevated tableland to the north of the swamps and channels connected with the Niger, about 9 miles north of the main stream, near the point where the river changes its course from NE to E. To this situation the town owes all its importance. Its position makes it a focus of caravan routes (from Algeria and Morocco to Tuat and thence SSW), as well as the Niger traffic in two directions. The neighbourhood, being unproductive, it has to depend on imports, mainly from Massina. The town is naturally a dependency of Massina, the Fellata Sultanate in W. Africa, but its possession is constantly disputed by the plundering Tuareg of the Sahara. It is now in the French sphere of influence. Population is variously estimated from 20,000 to 5,000.

PRINCIPLE OF NON-VIOLENCE

A STAKE OF THE SWARAJ PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 8.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Swarajya Party of Delhi Mr. Asaf Ali commenced his electioneering campaign for the Legislative Assembly. Delhi is a general constituency and can return only one member to the Assembly. In outlining the programme of the Swarajya Party Mr. Asaf Ali said that they would, on being returned, begin by formulating a demand for the recognition of India's right to determine the form of responsible Government which suited her best. If this right were not conceded they would do all in their power to paralyse and destroy the Legislatures or compel Government to resort to autocratic methods and awaken a spirit of resistance in the people. It was a non-violent but revolutionary programme which involved great personal risk and only those of them should be trusted who came forward to associate themselves with the Swaraj Party with the hope of winning some of the constituencies with their help and prestige; only those returned who were prepared to risk and sacrifice all should the Swaraj party programme result in a revolution.

He warned all to beware of those who wanted to exploit popular feeling in pursuit of personal ambitions. He said that the Swaraj party was committed to the Congress creed of non-violence but none could undertake to predict the course the impatient idealists might adopt if the Swaraj party's programme failed to ensure the freedom of India. The younger generations had already begun to show signs of impatience and it would be a misfortune for India if the Swaraj party's programme ended in disappointment, for it would be interpreted as a failure of the principle of non-violence by the more energetic section of younger generation and honest adherents of non-violence would lose their confidence.

ECHO OF AMRITSAR RIOTS.

ONE YEAR'S R. I. FOR BRICK-THROWING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 9.

Mr. Bourne, additional Magistrate, convicted three accused persons, Kahanchand, Virbhan, and Banwarilal, under section 153 I.P.C. on a charge of causing hurt to one Babu by brick throwing on the evening of 8th May last and sentenced each of them to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or three months' further rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate's finding was that, "the night of May 7-8th was a disturbed one in thiis quarter and it is natural to suppose that the Hindus of the quarter were rather jumpy in consequence. This helps to account for their brick-throwing which I place antecedent to the attack on Moti Mohalla which I consider to have been a riot in the full sense of the word". The Magistrate concludes "I find, therefore, that all the three accused threw bricks into the bazar one or more of which hit Babu and that a general row followed in which the opposing protagonists appear to have been Kahanchand and Nabibux. Nabibux taxed Kahanchand, on his coming out, with brick throwing and the row began. On this interpretation the act of the three accused comes within the provisions of section 153 I.P.C.

I convict them therefore under the first part of the section. I take a grave view of the offence. It was precisely such maleficent anxiety as the accused in this case displayed that was the main Hindu contribution to the many riots in Amritsar. It is a lesson which needs to be emphasised that because Muhamadans gasconade in the streets Hindus are not entitled to throw bricks on them from the comparative security of their position behind the Kucha Bandis. In the circumstances, I am bound to sentence the accused to the maximum term of imprisonment, which the law allows viz. one year's rigorous imprisonment. They will also each pay a fine of Rs. 100 or three months' rigorous imprisonment in default."

GAS is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

CORPORATION AND "ROADSIDE CASES"

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

MATTER REFERRED TO M. R. COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held last night, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when considerable discussion took place over an item of Rs. 26,000, being stamp duty on acount of the preparation of conveyance in respect of Phaltan Road property from Government costing Rs. 16 3/4 lakhs. The Commissioner stated that the Municipal Solicitor was of the opinion that the Corporation was bound to pay the amount, as against the usual practice of dividing the cost between the purchaser and the seller. The Stamp Act precluded Government from sharing the burden of the stamp charges, said the Commissioner. Mr. Nariman moved an amendment that counsel's opinion might be taken in the matter, as he thought the charge should be borne equally by both parties. The amendment was adopted after a long discussion.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner for providing for roadside cases of inanition or starvation or of chronic diseases. The Commissioner stated that while the Corporation was bound to provide medical aid, it was hardly possible on humanitarian grounds to qualify that liability by insisting that all patients treated should have residential qualifications.

Cases of poverty and inanition are on a different footing and it would obviously be impossible for the Corporation to assume an unrestricted liability in this respect as it might otherwise find itself responsible for the support of all the infirm and indigent population of India. I have made such enquiries as are possible into the facts and find that the returns supplied by the courtesy of the medical officers of the two chief Government Hospitals in the City (the J. J. and G. T. Hospitals) do not throw much light on the subject. In one hospital admitting some 420 roadside cases per annum all are accounted for under the four heads Cerebro-spinal fever, Enteric Fever, Diarrhoea or Dysentery and Pneumonia None are shown as having suffered from starvation. Some must have suffered from diseases other than the 4 mentioned. In the other hospital, the number of "roadside cases" in a year averages about 950. Of this number 10 per cent. or 95 per annum are returned as having suffered from inanition or starvation. The precise number is immaterial. In all communities there are persons who are ill because they are starving and others who starve because they are too ill to work.

The beds provided for poor persons by the London Poor-Law Infirmaries number 20,000. The beds provided by the principal voluntary general hospitals with teaching schools attached number 5,569. Other hospitals or reputed including hospitals for children, for diseases of the chest and for nervous diseases contain beds exceeding 2,000 in number. If however, infirmaries and teaching schools alone are taken into account and the population served be estimated as 5 million, there are in London more than 5,000 beds per million for cases of all classes including poor law cases. Allowing for the present reluctance of the inhabitants of India to resort to Hospitals the number of beds required in Bombay with its population of 11 3/4 lakhs may be taken to be something between 3,000 and 4,000. The two Government Hospitals between them provide 416 beds and no provision is made for so-called poor law cases as such. The total hospital accommodation in Bombay including the communal and semi-public institutions and the Municipal Infectious Disease Hospitals will on the opening of the King Edward Memorial Hospital, be about 2,185 beds. Accommodation for cases of chronic disease and inanition on the lines of the English poor-law infirmaries is practically non-existent. In England the Poor Law Infirmaries are obliged to receive any sick person who has not the means to pay for the medical or surgical treatment which his condition requires.

THE ENGLISH SYSTEM

Acute and curable cases have no better claim to admission than the chronic and incurable. No differentiation is made by the infirmaries but the voluntary hospitals with teaching schools which are independent of State-control refuse to waste their beds on chronic and incurable patients who thus become the special charge of the infirmary organisation. The English system has tended to create two standards of medical treatment and nursing, one of the best type for the voluntary hospitals and one of the very inferior type which prevails in some though not in all infirmaries. This does not appear to be a system to be imitated, and as Bombay is in a position to start from the beginning and to avoid the mistakes made by others, it is highly desirable that chronic cases in Bombay should be treated in sections of the same institutions that cater for acute cases and on that account attract and retain a medical and nursing staff capable of maintaining a high standard of efficiency.

All "roadside cases" are sick and therefore should be provided for in extensions of the existing general hospitals. The legal liability of Government is confined to the maintenance of these hospitals in their present state and for any extension of accommodation the Corporation is I think, in spite of Section 62 (2) of the Municipal Act, bound to pay From the figures supplied by the J. J. and G. T. Hospital authorities it would appear that an addition of 37 beds at the former and 12 at the latter would ordinarily be adequate to cope with the roadside cases received; but allowing for some expansion the addition of 60 and 30 beds respectively at these two hospitals should I think be ample and the Corporation might properly agree to bear the cost of instituting and maintaining this number of additional beds at those institutions. Provision for beggars, vagrants and other destitute persons must however eventually form part of any complete scheme for the reception in hospital of roadside cases. Such provision should take the form of "work-houses" for destitute persons not needing medical treatment and should not include "work-house infirmaries" for the reception of those of their number who are sick. These must be directed to the hospitals for treatment.

BEGGARS AND LEPERS

In dealing with the question of beggars and lepers the Corporation recently agreed conditionally to assume certain responsibilities in respect of Bombay residents and the same principle must clearly be maintained in respect of poor relief generally i.e. the Corporation cannot agree to maintain destitute persons not in need of medical relief unless similar responsibilities are shouldered by other local bodies in India. Till this is possible no final solution of the difficulties inherent in this problem is feasible and the relief of the poor must be left to private enterprise. I recommend therefore that Government be informed that the Corporation aim at the provision of medical relief to the extent of not less than 3,000 hospital beds per million of population and will for the present be prepared without prejudice to any claim it may subsequently find it necessary to make on the ground that a percentage of the cases are not those of residents in the City to bear the initial and recurring cost of 60 extra beds at the J. J. and 30 extra beds at the G. T. Hospitals on the understanding that treatment at these hospitals shall not be refused even to chronic cases except on the ground of lack of accommodation but that it finds itself unable to guarantee the provision of relief for indigent persons not need of medical treatment unless and until some universal system of poor relief can be introduced throughout the British districts and native states of India, as any other decision would mean that this City would be liable to support all the indigent and infirm population of the country."

On the motion of Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi the letter was referred to the medical Relief Committee for consideration and report.

After some other business was transacted the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

"SAFETY OF STATE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—This is a new phrase invented by the bungling bureaucracy of Bengal—Safety of State! So far, the "benevolent" bureaucracy shouted from the house-tops, that their chief concern was protection of the people, and that all their acts of repression were necessitated by the sole purpose—safety and security of the people! But now that mask is torn; and the bureaucracy bluntly asserts, that the revival of Act III of 181 was absolutely necessary for the safety the State in Bengal! Is this not a huge joke? Can bright Bengal or awakened India gulp down this bureaucratic blustering? Is not the whole game clear to Nationalist India? The Bengalis—the followers of Desh Bandhu—now detained under the Act, were "safe", so long as the Delhi Congress was held, and so long as the permissive resolution was not passed! But they suddenly become "unsafe" to the State, no sooner did they return to Bengal to start electioneering campaign! Isn't this inconceivable, unbelievable and inequitable? Can Sir Surendranath Banerjea sit with folded hands, when the Government, of which he is a member, requisitions a defunct Act to *gag non-violent Nationalists*, who are out to enter the Councils according to their own honest convictions? In the past, Sir Surendranath has stood up for the freedom of his fellow-countrymen. Will he, while in power and position, allow the freedom of his people to be trampled under foot by an irresponsible, injudicious and almost incorrigible bureaucracy? Let us see, how he translates all his old professions into actions.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

SALT AND EXCISE DEPARTMENTS.

SEPARATION DECIDED UPON.

The amalgamation of the Salt and Excise Departments was recommended by the Indian Excise Committee of 1905-6 and the first steps in this direction were taken by the Bombay Presidency in 1917. By 1922 complete fusion had been effected. The introduction of the Constitutional reforms under which Excise is a transferred subject and Salt a Central subject, has, however, brought about a situation which was not contemplated when the process of amalgamation began. The reforms aim at a separation of reserved and transferred subjects and of central and provincial revenues, as complete as possible. But close observation of the working of the combined departments has shown that amalgamation weakens the control of the Minister in charge of the Excise Department and also deprives the Legislative Council of its statutory right of checking in detail the expenditure of the Department. It gives rise to other grave financial anomalies, as well as to administrative inconveniences.

Apart from the possibility of disagreement between the Honourable Member of the Executive Council responsible for the Salt Department and the Honourable Minister in charge of Excise, the financial arrangements involved in the present fusion are open to serious objection. The Bombay Legislative Council votes the Excise expenditure and the Salt budget is passed by the Legislative Assembly but the former body is not in possession of the details of the amalgamated Department. Striking examples of the inconveniences in the present system occurred in 1922 when retrenchment in the Salt and Excise Department was enforced as the result of debates in the two legislative bodies.

Nor does it appear that the allocation of expenditure as between the two branches, by a fixed ratio, is wholly equitable. The results of careful investigations indicate that Bombay is paying at least a lakh a year more than its proper share, and Government has come to the conclusion that division of expenses on the existing principle is a system suited only to a pair of departments, neither of which is liable to any considerable fluctuations of strength or policy and is altogether inapplicable to the uncertainties of the present time. Moreover, so long as Excise is combined with Salt which is a central subject, audit rules lay down various restrictions on the powers of the Local Government which are anomalous in the case of a transferred department controlled by a Minister.

A scheme has therefore been drawn up for the separation of the Department. This has been accepted by the Government of India with slight modifications. The separation will take effect as from March 1st 1923 after which date there will be a complete separation of Salt and Excise accounts, and the staff will be re-organised on the same principle.

MR. PATHIK'S ARREST.

ALLEGED ROUGH TREATMENT.

After leaving Udaipur, where he had gone in connection with the arrest of Mr. Pathik, the well-known worker on behalf of the subjects of Rajputana, Mr. Manilal Kothari addressed the following letters to the Ministers, Mewar State, Udaipur, and the Ministers, Mahakmakhas, Udaipur, respectively to which he has received no replies:

The Ministers,
Mewar State
Udaipur.

Dated Ajmere, Sept. 29, 1923

Dear Sirs,—During my last interview with you on the morning of 27th I communicated to you a report that I had received about Mr. Pathik having been beaten by the police soon after his arrest. On arrival here I received reliable report that Mr. Pathik was not beaten but that he was made to walk over a mile and a half inspite of high fever and consequent physical incapacity and that at Meghniwas where the party halted for the night he was subjected to some physical inconvenience by being kept tied up the whole night. This report also says that Ghanshyam, Nawalram and Doongaji who were arrested along with Mr. Pathik were very roughly treated and on one occasion even belaboured by the police and that fetters have been put on their legs. Another report says that six Kisans of Kuakhera district have been arrested, and they too have been subjected to similar physical torture.

Knowing as I do that you would not even for a moment countenance physical tortures I am encouraged in the hope that you will kindly institute immediate enquiry into ths matter and ascertain the truth. I have not sent these reports to the Press so far since I think in fairness to you it is necessary that I should first refer the matter to you and await the result of your enquiries. I hope to hear from you at an early date. With my respects to Maharaj kumar Sahib.—Yours very truly,

(Sd.) MANILAL V. KOTHARI

TRIAL DELAYED.

The Ministers,
Mahakmakhas
Udaipur.

Ajmere, dated 29th Sept. 1923.

Dear Sirs,—I write this to bring to your notice that Swami Premanand, Pandit Gopiram, and Laxaminarayan Bhutta workers of Rajasthan Sevasangha who were arrested on the 14th of August 1922 in Jahazpur district are since then kept in a police lock-up under fetters. Now that the Mewar State is going to hold trial of certain political workers I would request you to arrange to give trial to these gentlemen as well. No law allows undertrial accused to be kept in custody for such an inordinate length of time and personally I fail to understand how and why these gentlemen had no trial given them till now. I hope and trust you will immediately order their trial or their release if there is no evidence against them. Hoping to be excused for the trouble.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) MANILAL V. KOTHARI.

OUTSIDE LEGAL ASSISTANCE DEMANDED.

On 30th September Mr. Manilal Kothari sent from Ajmer, the following telegram to Udaipur authorities, which has also remained unanswered:—

Mahakmakhas Udaipur.

Motilal Nehru permitted by Nabha State instructed by Viceroy to render legal assistance to Jawahirlal Nehru. In light of his and grounds justice once more earnestly request Maharajkumar Sahib and you kindly allow Pathik's defence by outside counsel Reply care Congress here.

MANILAL KOTHARI.

PLIGHT OF FIJI INDIANS.

IMMEDIATE HELP ESSENTIAL.

Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi wires from Sabarmati on October 9th:—

I have received the following cablegram from the Indian Association, Suva Fiji:—"Great hardships resulting from poll-tax Indian mass meeting decided wholesale repatriation. Please arrange sufficient boats. Immediately inform leaders. Attention of Indian Government, public and leaders be drawn towards the situation in Fiji which has grown worst these last three years. Government must publish Fiji report at once. Immediate help and advice to Fiji Indians essential."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Dengu and Malaria are raging in Cawnpore in an epidemic form and about hundred cases are being reported everyday. No deaths have, however, been so far reported. (A. P.).

* * * *

It is understood that Maulana Salamatullah of Firangimahal, ex-President of the Oudh Khilafat Committee, intends to stand for the Legislative Assembly from the Oudh Muslim constituency in the next election.

* * * *

Mr. P. Ryan, Wireless Engineer arrived in Madras on the 8th instant from Bombay in connection with the Madras Rangoon wireless scheme which is expected to be completed by about February next year. He leaves for Rangoon on Friday.—(A. P.).

* * * *

In response to a requisition of the citizens of Madras the Sheriff has convened a meeting to be held on 17th October in the Anderson Hall in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Miller, who was for over a generation the Principal of the Madras Christian College and a leading educationist of South India.—(A. P.).

* * * *

Justice Moti Sagar and Justice Campbell will continue to act as Additional Judges of the Lahore High Court for a period of one year with effect from 12th instant. Khan Bahadur Mirza Zafar Ali has been appointed as Additional Judge for three months from 22nd October.

CORRESPONDENCE SUMMARISED.

MR KARSANDAS MAVJI writes:—The Alteration of the 8-25 p.m. Down Local Train from a fast to all stations stopping one on Sundays and Holidays causes great inconvenience to the Mandvi merchants of Ghatkopar who observe Sundays as regular and full business days. Rearrangement as before is much needed.

MR. R.G. SAPRE writes that the nuisance of itinerant vendors and dirty beggars in the local trains, often with infectious diseases, is a grave danger to public health. Will the authorities adopt measures to root it out?

MR S.B. RANE writes to say that landlords in Bombay should start an organisation of their own, with definite aims and objects to safguard their interests and mitigate in some way the harmful effect of the propaganda carried on by the Tenants' Association and press for the repeal of the Rent Restrictions Act at the appointed time.

MR. K. K. SAHANI writes that the tram service near Null Bazar is very much defective particularly in the morning at the time when the passengers have to attend their offices. Most of the passengers have to waste their valuable time after trams Trams which come from Tardeo or Grant Road are generally crowded and passengers hardly get any seat in these cars. They have therefore to wait for cars No. 18 which are run at this hour from C P Tank to Museum. But starters at this place do not seem to care much for passengers. Cars No. 18 some of which come from Market side and some from Jacob Circle are, most of them, allowed by the starter to run down to C.P. Tank with only 5 to 6 passengers and some times even empty, keeping the passengers for Museum waiting till the trams return from C.P. Tank Mr. Sahani suggests that starters should in such cases be instructed to transfer passengers from such cars, to the one bound for C.P. Tank and redirect the car from the nearest possible junction. Some of the cars No. 18 should terminate at Null Bazar and from there they should be redirected to Museum.

P. GIRDHARLAL writes that it is not understood why the G.I.P. and B.B. & C. I. Rlys. do not stop their Mail Trains at Dadar junction and thus save passengers from unnecessary trouble and expenses. The public would be much indebted to the Railway-authorities if they would give their kind consideration to this matter.

GRIEVANCE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In 1920 the British Medical Council sent a recommendation to the Bombay University that its clinical studies in medicine should be extended from a period of 2 to 3 three years' course would be requirement for the recognition of students who entered upon their course of studies in anatomy and physiology on and after June 1923. In the ordinary course of affairs the matter, after being carefully considered by the Faculty should have passed automatically through the Syndicate and the Senate and after receiving the sanction of the Government, should have been duly notified to the students. This process would have enabled the University to give a two years' clear notice to those students who were likely to be affected by the change—a fair notice in consideration of the facts that the contemplated change was of a radical nature and that the students of anatomy and physiology of 1923 would have entered college in 1922 i. e. 2 years before. No such question came up before the Senate, that is to say, the Faculty, for reasons known to itself, had not arrived at a decision on the subject. It was only about the beginning of September 1923 that we heard about the existence of the recommendation of the British Medical Council. Is it possible that all the Faculty members had forgotten about it even when their attention was directed to the clinical studies in July or August 1922 when the question of inadequate practical training was discussed in the Senate! We cannot believe it and we feel that the Faculty has displayed an unheard-of callousness about the interests and the welfare of the students. The Dean of G. M. College has admitted that it is the fault of the Faculty and is there need of any further condemnation? The irony of it is that with such a grave charge as almost amounting to a vote of censure the Faculty should continue to be the guardian of the medical education in this country.

To proceed with the matter, a meeting was arranged on the 14th of September when there was to be a discussion between Col. Needham and the Faculty on the question of extension. But before that an urgent meeting of the Faculty was called on the 7th of September for the avowed purpose of arriving at a decision, so that when they meet Col. Needham on the 14th September they could put the matter before him in a cut-and-dried form. Accordingly the Faculty met on the 7th and unanimously decided that the extension should not be made applicable to any of the present students. But on the 14th they gave written agreement to Col. Needham saying that it was the considered opinion of the Faculty as a whole that there should be extension for those who pass their Inter M. B. B. S. Examination in and after April 1924 and that the rest of the students should be exempted from it. What is the cause of this sudden change of front Almost all the Faculty members were interviewed by the students before both the meetings and except Major Higham, none of us told us that our demands were too great. They assured us of their warm support and they even went to the extent of telling us that there was no need of any further agitation and that success was certian. In fairness to themselves, do they not owe to the students an explanation for their action If they honestly thought that extension would confer a distinct benefit on the students why did they not vote in favour of it for all students and at the same time give the latter their frank opinion? It is incredible that they should, like the proverbial weathercock, show themselves so shaky in their convictions. The students have the right to an explanation with due deference to their knowledge and eminence, we wish to point out to the Faculty members that it is not the recognition of the B. M. Council or the three years clinical course but the manner in which they fought for truth and principle that will count in the long run.

In short the Faculty has made two serious mistakes. In the first place, they failed to take steps for the last two years to notify the recommendation of the B. M. Council and instead of making amends for this by explaining their mistake to Col. Needham and requesting him to exempt all the present students from extension they have added insult to injury by yielding more than was actually necessary by enforcing extension on the 1924 students. To conscientious persons an oral promise is as good as a written one and we cannot understand why the Faculty members should have assured us of their full support and then submitted to quite a contrary written agreement. If they feel that Col. Needham has inveigled them into this act, they should as men, and even at the expense of losing the recognition of the B. M. Council, stand up and declare their mistake and thus vindicate the rights of the students.—Yours, etc.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

CARPENTIER'S GUN ACCIDENT.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Georges Carpentier has had a marvellous escape from serious injury while out shooting writes a corespondent of the "Daily Herald." The barrel of his gun ripped as he fired, and split from the top, fortunately stopping before reaching the hand holding the weapon "That was a near escape," said the great boxer.

La Guerche.—Georges Carpentier is looking particularly bronzed and fit, bigger and stronger than I have ever seen him. A few days ago he and Francois Descamps invited me to stay with them at the old-world village of La Guerche.

We had a pleasant and enjoyable motor tour from Paris to La Guerche; through the forest of Fontainebleau, with lunch, facing the world-famous palace; and then on through the vineyards, and sleepy, aged towns that were reminiscent of pre-Revolution days. We passed hundreds of provincials carrying guns, and with dogs, celebrating the festival of the First of September.

This was more ominous than we imagined because when we arrived at the Hotel d'Poste, La Guerche, I found Georges Carpentier and Francois Descamps waiting our arrival armed with double-barrelled guns and accompanied by a dozen sporting dogs.

THE ACCIDENT

Georges and Francois took me daily through the forests, and a tramp of six hours daily has made Georges very healthy and very fit. Every day the party returned with big bags of partridges, rabbits and hares, but on Tuesday last a shooting expedition nearly ended in tragedy.

Georges had just arrived in the forest when a hare was seen flashing by. He made a shot at it, and as the shot left the chamber one of the rifle barrels burst. It split from the top downwards for some dozen inches, and luckily stopped before reaching Georges' right hand. It was a very near thing, and as Carpentier said at once: "That was a near escape of having my right hand damaged—or even worse!"

Still, it did not interfere with the sport, and Georges and Descamps returned home with hares, rabbits, and a dozen brace of bidr

"I'm feeling good," Carpentier told me, "and I feel sure that I'm even better than when I fought Jack Dempsey at Jersey City."

HAPPY AS A SCHOOLBOY.

During the whole of the time I was with Carpentier he was happy as a schoolboy, having the time of his life. He cycled night and morning when not shooting, and played with the children and nieces and nephews of Descamps.

It was a revelation to visit the cheesebox factory owned by Descamps. He has large premises employing some 250 work-people, and showed me a stock of two million boxes, all ready to be delivered, for Camembert cheese. But the surprise was the Aladdin's palace which Francois is building just outside the village.

It is a georgeous chateau with very modern appliance. Some 18 richly decorated rooms and the most wonderful and largest bathroom I've seen. Outside are kitchen gardens, Dutch and Japanese gardens, tennis and croquet greens, with the river running through the grounds—a fitting residence for the man who made Carpentier.

Note—The report was sent sometime prior to Carpentier dealing a disastrous defeat to Beckett the English Champion.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

At Stamford Bridge, in the Football Association Charity Shield, Professionals beat Amateurs by two goals to nil.—Reuter.

POONA JUNIOR HANDICAP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 8.

The final of the Poona Junior Handicap tournament was played this evening before a very large gathering and resulted in a win for Poona horse by five goals to Jodhpur 3 goals. The play was highly interesting and was well contested.

LAWN TENNIS.

GREIG BEAT RAMASWAMI.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

At Felixtowe in England versus India lawn tennis match Greig beat Ramaswami six-two, six-four, ten-eight and Kingsley beat Jacob three-six, nine-seven, six-four, seven-five.—Reuter.

REDDING PIT DISASTER.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Three divers from Rosyth descended Redding pit this morning with a view to rescuing three men who, it is hoped are still alive. They reascended after three hours, having travelled five hundred feet along the flooded roadway when they form the road blocked by debris.—Reuter.

Following the recent disastrous rock-bursts, a fire was noticed between 46 and 47th levels which was, however, put out after two hours' strenuous work. Some damage has been done to the timber stores.—(A. P.)

Business premises were closed to-day in memory of the late Sir Kantaraj Urs.—A.P.

KENYA & IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

THE INDIAN CASE

ONE DAY FOR DISCUSSION.

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU'S EFFORTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is manfully fighting our battle on the Kenya question at the Imperial Conference. By his firm stand he has secured one entire day for discussion of the Kenya question. His dignified exposition of the Indian point of view has already created an atmosphere of sympathy for the Indian cause. Influences are at work to prejudice the Indian case but Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is fully alert and is working strenuously. Strong Indian support would strengthen his position and make his labours effective.

SIR T. B. SAPRU PREPARING FOR DEBATE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Although he intervened briefly in the Foreign Debate at the Conference, it is understood that Sir T. B. Sapru is devoting all his time to preparing for the debate on Indian Status Overseas. Interviewed by Reuter Sir Sapru stated that he had arranged to see General Smuts, Messrs. Mackenzie King, Warren (Newfoundland), and Fit gerald (Free State) in the next few days and was also getting into touch with Mr. Bruce (Australia) and Mr. Massey (New Zealand), Sir Sapru's intention being to explore, before bringing up the matter at the Conference, every possible avenue of solution of the general question of Indians overseas, both in the Dominions and the Crown Colonies including Kenya. Sir T. B. Sapru added that while he was not over-optimistic, the conversations he had hitherto had gave no cause for despondency. He was firmly standing by the 1921 Conference Resolution which should not be weakened in the slightest degree. He emphasised that the time was past for rhetoric. The Indians demanded a place within the household of the Empire and not in the outhouses.—Reuter.

FLOODS IN SAVANTVADI STATE.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

Few people in Bombay appear to have heard anything about the terrible calamity that has befallen the people of Maneri, Parma and other villages in Banda Peta of the Savantvadi State. The waters of the Tilari rose to extraordinary height owing to the heavy rains on the south-western slopes of the Western Ghats in the last week of July and practically swept away ten villages of the State bordering on Goa territory, causing a disastrous loss of cattle and property. Agricultural crops were either entirely washed away, or buried under sand and stones. Fields have been laid waste and rendered uncultivable. Statistics officially supplied, show that damage to crops to the extent of Rs. 12,433 and to houses and property to the extent of Rs. 74,948 has been done in ten villages. Help to the extent of over Rs. 6,000 is immediately needed for affording relief.

The houses destroyed and damaged number one-fifth of the total, and one person in four of the total population is rendered homeless and stranded. Numbers of people stand in dire need of food and shelter. Besides, owing to wholesale destruction of crops and fields rendered unfit for cultivation for an indefinite time, famine is staring them in the face. People have reached the limit of their resources, and their condition is critical requiring immediate relief. Needless to add that they deserve the sympathy and support of all generous people in Bombay.

The sufferers in the State, are too illiterate and mute to proclaim their distress to the world so as to induce outside help. An appeal is therefore made to their brethren in Bombay actively to sympathise with them, and to do all in their power to relieve them from acute distress. The Savantvadi Hitavardhak Sabha, has started the Maneri Relief Fund with the object of helping and co-operating with the State in the work of relief. The Sabha earnestly appeals to the charitable instincts of all people in Bombay to help this Fund by liberal contributions personally, as also through friends. Contributions may be sent to Mr. B. M. Sidhaye Sevants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay or to the Hon. Secretaries, Savantvadi State Hitavardhak Sabha, 17 Khambatta Lane, Girgaum, Bombay.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

The Indian Customs Revenue excluding salt revenue in September amounted to 340 lakhs of rupees compared with 339 lakhs in September 1922. The total revenue realised in six months, April to September, was 1879 lakhs compared with 1951 in the corresponding period of last year.

RY. COLLISION NEAR SAHARANPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHARANPUR, Oct. 9.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Saharanpur wires:—The 18 Down Passenger collided with the rear portion of the Down special Goods at 19-35 on the 8th instant at mile 104/25 between Sirsawa and Pilkhani. The rear portion of the Goods train is reported to have rolled back from Pelkhani during the operations. Two leading third class bogies telescoped. The number of injured and killed is not so far available. The Down line is blocked. Single line working has been established on the Up line after clearing at 1 o'clock on the 9th.

A correspondent writes in the "Leader" that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is standing for the Legislative Assembly from the Fyzabad Division.

OUR ANDHRA LETTER

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY.

THE RAMPA REBELLION.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Oct. 4.

The fifty-fifth birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated in most of the important towns and villages of Andhra-desa by holding of meetings wherein prayers were sent forth to the Almighty to save the great soul to the Indians for many more years. The feeding of the poor was one important feature of the function in many places. In Rajahmundry and some other places Khaddar was hawked and quite a large quantity was sold

DELHI AND AFTER

The constructive programme placed before the country by Mahatmaji before he entered the jail has been relegated to an almost insignificant place during the last six months and over in Andhra as elsewhere. The Delhi decision, though it has disappointed some of the no-changers like Dr. Pattabhisitaramiah has done one service, (viz.) that of focussing the attention of Congressmen of all shades of opinion on the imperative need of working out the constructive programme. Thus the Delhi Congress has given a fresh impetus to the production of Khaddar and the next few months will witness an intense propaganda for the constructive work—mostly the production and use of Khaddar.

SWARAJ PARTY

The chances of the Swarajya party candidates have become slightly better on account of the Delhi compromise. Many loyal Congressmen who have had no religious or conscientious objection for Council-entry have now come forth ready to work for the Swarajists. The election fight promises to be particularly interesting in the Godavari district where Sir K. V. Reddys, the Development Minister is standing. The Swarajya party candidates are particularly strong here and many enthusiastic Congress workers have pledged to support them.

Delhi has accomplished what was expected of it and the peace and goodwill which were expected to be fostered, between Congressmen are now re-established.

RAMPA REBELLION.

News of the events of this rebellion is most effectively blockaded but from what is slowly filtering down it is gathered that Malludhora one of the lieutenants of the leader, Alluri Sriramaraju, was forsaken by him and later captured by the police with a dozen of his followers. The Raju and his other lieutenants are reported to have descended down the Gudem mills. They have captured the police station in Medur, a village in the Vizagapatam district and carried away some arms and ammunition. Further reports go to confirm this and indicate that the police are moving this side and that. It is now a year since the rebellion broke out and the situation to-day remains exactly what it was when it broke out.

"THE WRONG WAY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The impression that is left on the reader's mind after a persual of the leading articles in the "Chronicle" and Sir Purushotamdas' letters in regard to the petition for the appointment of a committee to decide immigration 'details' is not exactly complimentary to the knight. The assumption of a superior tone as betrayed in his letters is uncalled for. The letters are noticeable less for their reasoned justification of his position than for their dogmatic assertions, patronising pose and snobbish threats. What requires 'treatment with the contempt it deserves" is not certainly the view-point or the language of the "Chronicle". It would have been more to the purpose if a gentlemen so quick to resent had spent his wrath on an objective more provocative than the supposed insinuation of the "Chronicle."

As the "Chronicle" states, the suggestion for the appointment of a committee to settle details of immigration, if possible, necessarily implies the acceptance of the principle of the decision, which is really what counts. That Sir Purushotamdas is not able to see the inconsistency in repudiating a principle and asking for modification of the minor details which flow from that principle is really suprising. There is, perhaps, as much consistency in such a stand as there is in the attitude of a gentleman, taking a leading part at a meeting passing a boycott resolution, coming dressed not only in foreign style but in foreign clothes. It is not a question of his being a Co-operator or Non-co-operator. To presume that the criticism of the "Chronicle" was prompted by the desire to have a fling at him because he is a Co-operator is to allow himself a latitude in judging others which he is not prepared to allow others in judging his actions. Such a presumption is absolutely unwarranted from the articles of the "Chronicle" setting forth the reasons for holding that the request for a committee is fraught with danger. The indulgence that he requires for himself for doing things according to his "honest lights and convictions" should certainly be extended to those who feel and express honestly that in choosing this path, he has chosen the wrong way. No man can regard himself above criticism, and intolerance is not a happy feature especially in a public man.—Yours, etc.,

K. NATARAJAN.

South Indian Club, October 8.

A Public Durbar was held on 8th afternoon in the Durbar Hall, Trivandrum, in connection with the appointment of Mr. C. W. E. Cotton as Political Agent to the Governor-General of India when the karita from His Excellency was presented to His Highness the Maharajah which was publicly read by the Dewan.—(A. P.).

An influential meeting of the citizens of Bangalore was held on 8th evening to offer sympathy to the Royal Family of Mysore at the untimely death of Sir M. Kantaraj Urs., K.C.I.E., C.I.E. at which a resolution of condolence was passed. It was also decided that all firms and shops in the City should be closed to-day as a mark of honour to the deceased.—(A. P.).

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

NOMINATION FOR BENGAL SEATS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

Nomination for the Bengal Legislative Council and Bengal seats in the Legislative Assembly closed yesterday. For six Calcutta seats in the Assembly, 16 candidates are standing, four of whom, viz. Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, (a sitting member,) Mr. B. C. Pal, Mr. N. C. Chunder and Mr. M.M. Burman will contest the Calcutta Urban non-Mahomedan seat, while for the Calcutta Suburban non-Mahomedan seat, there are three candidates Mr. J. N. Mukerjee, (a sitting member), Mr. J.N. Basu and D. C. Goswami.

Calcutta Urban and Suburban Mohammedan seat will be contested by Messrs. Yakub Ariff, Abdul Karim and S N. Khyal and the Presidency and Burdwan Mahomedan by Khan Bahadur Mr. M. Samsuzzoha and Sayid Nasir Hussain Kayal.

Here are two candidates for the Marwari Association seat and the Presidency Division non-Mahomedan Constituency will be contested by Messrs. Bhavendachandra Ray and Prithwischandra Roy.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

There will be contests in nearly all Calcutta and Howrah divisions for the Legislative Council. Six candidates are offering themselves for election in the Calcutta University seat, including Rai Bahadur J. C. Ghose, (a sitting member), and Sir Nilratan Sircar, (a former Vice-Chancellor). In Calcutta North-west non-Mahomedan Constituency, Mr. S. R. Das will be opposed by Mr. S. P. Roy, and in Calcutta south non-Mahomedan, Mr. S. N. Mullick by Mr. S.N. Halder (SwarajyajParty) in the Presidency Division (landholders), Hon. P. C. Mitter will be opposed by Maharaja Sir Manindrachandra Nandi and Rai Jatindranath Chaudhury.

There will also be three cornered contest in Calcutta South Mahomedan Constituency where the sitting member, Mr. H. S. Suhrawady will have as opponent Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq.

For six seats of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. A. D. Willis, J. W. A. Y. Bell, A. M. Clark, J. W. Phillip (sitting members) and Messrs. R. B. Wilson and A. Cochran have been nominated. Mr. J. Cottle has been nominated for the Calcutta Trades Association and Messrs. J. A. Jones and J. Campbell Forrester and E. Vullhers (sitting members) have been nominated for Burdwan and Presidency European Division, H. Barton for the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled community and Mr. Budridas Gomna for Marwari Association. Three candidates have been nominated for the Chittagong seat in the Council, including Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta who is a Swaraj Party candidate.

For the two Mahomedan seats there are six candidates including two nominees of the Swaraj Party. Moulavi Mahomed Kazim Ali (Swaraj Party) and Khan Saheb Amin Ali have been nominated for the Mahomedans seat in the Assembly.

STEEL INDUSTRY.

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

At to-day's Tariff Board enquiry, another Indian firm offered opposition to immediate protection to the full extent for iron and steel. Messrs. Ananji Haridas and Company of Calcutta gave evidence to-day and the proprietor of the firm told the Tariff Board that they strongly opposed the raising of the duty to 33 1/3 per cent. In their written statement they said: "In considering the question of protection for the Indian industry in iron and steel it is of primary importance that distinction must be made between materials that are manufactured in this country and those that are not manufactured here. Distinction must also be made between the quality of goods produced in this country and the quality of the bulk of imported iron and steel Presumbly the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., produce materials which also form a greater portion of the imported materials in iron and steel. Tata's prices are almost on the same level as British prices, on which Tata's base theirs. Consumers requiring materials for a special purpose readily accept Tata's in place of British manufactured goods. This is very noticeable in the case of joints. It is quite evident that such consumers will not accept continental materials as substitutes either for Tata's or British. Tata's have, therefore, captured a particular section of the market in this country.

FREIGHT CONCESSIONS

"The concession in railway freight enjoyed by Tata's has enabled them to compete successfully against imported materials, and almost to their exclusion in certain markets of the country. For the concession in railway freight Tata's goods hold a complete sway in such markets as Behar, United Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces and the Coromandel Coast. Favourable railway freights for Tata's have practically shut out imported continental materials. From the preferential treatment received by Tata's in the matter of the railway freight, Tata's have been able to hold their own in certain parts of India. It is only in importing centres, such as Bombay or Calcutta, Tata's goods have not found much favour. There is one reason for this, which must engage our serious attention. Ordinary consumers always seek the cheapest prices and, therefore, Continental goods find great favour with them. Continental materials serve the ordinary purposes for which iron and steel are required, and the advantage of the consumers of Continental materials as regards price can hardly be destroyed. In this connection it may be noted that Tata's output as regards bars, angles, tees, channels and joints is not adequate to the demand in the country. From official figures for 1922-23 it may be safely said that Tata's output is a little over one-third of the quantity imported. Almost two-thirds of the demand of the country for iron and steel is supplied by imported iron and steel. From the last consideration we are of opinion that the raising of the duty to 33 1/3 per cent., as suggested by Tata's, would be a very excessive burden on the consumers of Continental material.

"We shall now enumerate the materials which are not produced in this country. Broadly speaking, they are galvanised sheets, both corrugated and galvanised ridging steel sheets, plates thinner than 3/16 inch and steel hoops. All these articles are very largely consumed in this country and some of them are worked into commodities which are of daily use to the people of this country. Let us take the case of galvanised corrugated sheets. This material is very largely used for roofing purposes. Before the war Calcutta was the biggest market in India for galvanised corrugated sheets. Calcutta used to import over one lakh tons a year and consumption was mainly confined to the East Bengal districts, where the material was used for the construction of houses and godowns. The East Bengal districts are liable to be flooded during the rains. Galvanised corrugated sheets are very convenient for the construction of houses and cost considerably less than masonry buildings. Houses constructed with galvanised corrugated sheets have a small masonry foundation and the rest, walls and roofs, is made up of galvanised corrugated sheets. They cannot be washed away by floods. The demand for galvanised corrugated sheets has considerably fallen off as regards East Bengal since the war. The cause is not far to seek. The high price at which this material has been selling since the termination of the war has prevented in a large measure the people in East Bengal from erecting a galvanised corrugated sheets roofing over their houses. East Bengal can buy largely if the price of the material is low, but since the custom duty has been raised from 2½ per cent. to 10 per cent. the Indian price has not reached a low level, although, if the duty had been maintained at 2½ per cent., the present English price would have enabled East Bengal to buy largely.

CONDUCIVE TO HIGH PRICES.

"We are, therefore, of opinion that if the duty is raised to 33 1/3 per cent., without distinction, galvanised corrugated sheets and other articles which are not manufactured in this country will be beyond the reach of a large class of buyers. To sum up, (1) we are strongly of opinion that the duty should not be raised to 33 1/3 per cent., (2) we are emphatically opposed to the raising of duty on galvanised corrugated sheets and such other articles which are not manufactured in this country, and (3) in raising the duty proper attention and consideration must be given to the interests of the consumers."

Replying to the President, Mr. A Ananji Haridas said they did not object to the protection of steel altogether, they only wanted that the interests of the consumers should be safeguarded sufficiently. His suggestion was that although Tata's might begin manufacturing plates next year it would take some years for them to train their workmen to be in a position to roll their steel. The President remarked he would ask Tata's when they would be able to produce sheets of finer gauges.

President.—If as a result of the increase in import duty the price of steel permanently goes up, do you think there will be an appreciable reduction in consumption?—There might be for a short period; but in the long run consumption goes up.

Do you think there will be an appreciable reduction in consumption?—There might for a short period, but in the long run consumption will not in any appreciable measure fall. But, in the case of galvanised sheets, an increase in price would considerably reduce consumption.

In answer to another question asked by the President, the witness said that if the Board came to the conclusion that it was necessary to protect Tata's steel it should be in the form of a tariff and not in the form of subsidies or bounties as, in the opinion of the witness, the burden of the extra charge would fall equitably on the consumers of steel instead of on the general taxpayers.

President:—Is it your suggestion that the Board should limit protection to those particular shapes and sizes which Tata's are able to manufacture largely?—Yes.

Do you, as an Indian, think that the steel industry is of sufficient national importance to warrant protection?—Yes. The rise in price consequent on protection, is not likely to last long and as an Indian I am willing to pay an extra charge to protect a national industry.

Mr. Ginwalla asked whether he definitely knew whether Tata's had freight concessions all over India?—The witness said that it was so. The President said the Board were not aware that Tata's had any concessions over any railway except the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and asked the witness to furnish the Board with a table of hypothetical cases of difference in freight between Tata's and the public from stations all over India.

Mr. Ginwalla:—You are under the impression that all steel will be protected?—Yes.

That is not their case. They do not want the 33 1/3 per cent. on steel they do not manufacture.

Have you any serious objection to protection being given to steel of Tata's manufacture?—No.

FABRICATED STEEL.

What is your opinion on the protection of fabricated steel?—If you raise the duty on raw materials only then fabricated steel will be largely imported. The duty will affect the better classes and therefore there can be no objection to it from a national point of view. Fabricated steel should also get protection.

Mr. Kale:—Who are your principal customers?—We sell to industrial firms and bazaar people. We import for our stock and also on big orders. We get large orders for galvanised sheets. They are much in demand in Eastern Bengal. Ordinary agriculturists there use this steel for huts and godowns.

What would be the increase in price of corrugated iron sheet if the duty is increased to, say, 15 or 10 per cent?—The increase in price will not be to the same extent as the duty consumers will be affected by the increased duty. If the cost of a hut is increased by say twenty-five per cent, the demand for steel will be diminished. The market for galvanised sheets is rather sensitive. Cultivators will wait six months' before they buy.

Do you think price protection should not be such as would make the price prohibitive?—Yes. Exactly so. My idea is that if it is found necessary to raise the duty it should be done gradually and not all at once.

Suppose you raise duty by ten per cent. then protection will be of no use to Tata's if fifteen per cent. is necessary to give them real protection?—It seems Tata's are not actually losing now. If it is raised ten per cent. they would get a benefit.

Suppose there is no loss and no profit in an industry, can it go on?—It cannot go on indefinitely. There is also the chance of Continental prices going up.

Suppose Continental prices do not rise in the next three years, then protection becomes futile?—What I mean to say is that the amount of protection for the present should be as much as would enable industry to go on and wait for Continental prices to go up. If Continental prices go up, then no further protection will be necessary. If they do then Government should revise the tariff and increase the duty.

Mr. Mather:—Has Tata's steel a good reputation?—It has got a very good reputation, but it does not compete with Continental steel in prices.

Do you think Tata's will take a long time to manufacture galvanised sheets?—Yes. England buys sheets from the Continent, galvanises them in England and then exports. Even Continental manufacturers cannot compete with England and so I think Tata's will take a long time to make galvanised sheets.

President.—You are under the impression that by protection Tata's alone will be benefited?—The question of protection is not applicable to a single firm. Tata's alone are in the field.

President.—Others will come?—May

If Tata's do not make any profit or loss will it induce the others to invest capital in this industry?—I think Tata's being the pioneer concern should invest more capital, and others who would come later would not be required to invest so much capital and they would be benefited by Tata's experiences.

The enquiry then adjourned.

SCIENTIFIC WORDS IN GUJRATI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. D. L. Shah may know that there is no society or club for searching out Gujrati scientific words or translating English scientific words into Gujrati. In Marathi some attempts is done by Rao Bahadur Kelkar and others and the same will appear or has appeared in Marathi Encyclopaedia like book.

There is also an attempt made in the Baroda State, the details of which can be had from the Vidyaadhikari Baroda State.—Yours, etc.,

H. G. MEHTA.

Poona.

FORCING TO A LIFE OF SHAME.

BROTHEL-KEEPERS CONVICTED.

MAGISTRATE ON CONDUCT OF POLICE OFFICERS.

The following is the full text of the judgment delivered on Friday last by Mr. Frank Oliviera in the case in which Deputy Inspector Malpass charged Sadick Huseein Mahomed Umas and Zilla Abdulla with detaining one Masumbi alias Yasinbi against her will in a brothel at Kamatipura for the purpose of prostitution. Mr. I. S. Haji appeared for the 1st accused; Mr. M. K. Azad and Mr. St. John for the second.

"This case has been one of no little difficulty to me and I have given it much thought and care before arriving at my finding. The difficulty has arisen from the fact that most of the witnesses have not deposed to the whole truth and that the complainant herself has deposed to facts many details of which I cannot bring myself to accept. It has therefore become necessary for me to look at the case in its broad aspect and shorn of much detail and to accept only such evidence as is supported by corresponding conduct of the parties.

Certain facts are established beyond dispute. The complainant Masumbi alias Yasinbi is a young woman and a native of Hyderabad (Deccan). One day in the beginning of July last she was seen in Bombay moving about under circumstances which created suspicion in the mind of an Armed Policeman and the latter took her with the two men who were in her company to the Nagpada Police Station. There Sub-Inspector Abdulla Khan made certain inquiries of the complainant and ascertained from her that she was a native of Hyderabad and a stranger to Bombay and had arrived from Poona only that morning. He then placed her before Inspector Guider and under the orders of the latter a Policeman was sent to fetch Munawar Begum, also a native of Hyderabad and well-known brothel keeper in Bombay. The Policeman returned with accused No. 1 who stated that Munawar Begum had died and that he was her husband. Inspector Guider thereupon put a few questions to accused No. 1 and the latter agreed to take charge of the complainant and further undertook to send her to Hyderabad and in the meantime to treat her as his daughter or sister. It is evident that both Inspector Guider and Sub-Inspector Khan realized at the time the danger of entrusting a young woman and a stranger to Bombay like the complainant to the care of accused No. 1 as they warned him not to put her to a life of prostitution. It is most unfortunate that they did not allow prudence and better sense to prevail rather than take the risk of making over the complainant to a man whose character to their own minds was not above suspicion. Accused No. 1 took the complainant forthwith to his brothel at 10 Lane Kamatipura. She has described the conditions under which she lived. All she says may not be true but she admits that she was not forced to prostitution during the week she was in this house. Accused No. 1 then transferred her to the brothel at 11th Lane Kamatipura which is conducted by accused No. 2. This brothel is situated on the first floor of a building and was run by accused No. 2 jointly with the deceased Munawar Begum. The latter ran also a separate brothel on the ground floor of the same building. After her death, accused No. 1 as her husband took charge of this brothel and also of her share in the brothel on the first floor and had his name entered in the Khata of the Marwari Shroff who dealt with these brothels. Accused No. 1 ran an independent brothel of his own at 10th Lane Kamatipura and so did accused No. 2 at 13th Lane Kamatipura. There is no doubt that in the brothel at 11th Lane Kamatipura complainant led the life of a common prostitute. She alleges that she was confined, wrongfully restrained and forced to prostitution. There is no witness who corroborates her on these points. It is, however, clear to my mind from the circumstances and her conduct that she was not a free woman. Her earnings and those of the other women in the house were lumped together daily and made over to Jastu Panna the Marwari Shroff of the brothel. No separate account was kept of the money belonging to each girl. Complainant, therefore, had no control over all her earnings and thus holding back of money was one of the methods adopted by the accused to prevent the girls from leaving the brothel. They were propitiated by clothes and ornaments secured for them from time to time. During the 5 days or so that complainant was in this brothel she was dis-satisfied with her lot. She made no attempt to get away because of the watch kept on the stairway. According to the evidence of Ebrahim Issac, a servant of accused No. 1 working in the brothel it appears that complainant more than once expressed her wish to leave the place but accused No. 2 invariably frightened her from doing so by alleging that the Police would arrest her as soon as she went down. I have no doubt in my mind that she believed accused No. 2 and had a fear of the Police because she knew that the Police had entrusted her to the care of accused No. 1 and it was owing to their action that she found herself where she was. She could not place any confidence in the Police and did actually complain to the witness Mahomed Alli Mirza Alli against Sub-Inspector Khan. It was in consequence of this complaint that Mahomed Alli Mirza Alli did not go to the Nagpada Police Station in order to effect the rescue of the complainant but sent the petition Ex. A direct to the Commissioner of Police on 13th July. This witness was introduced to the complainant by a visitor to the brothel to whom she had complained about her condition and who had promised to help her. Mahomed Alli Mirza Alli paid three visits to the brothel. On the first occasion he only heard what she had to say, on the second he took down notes in pencil and on the third he took the petition Ex. A ready for her signature and she put on her thumb impression.

The petition Ex. A was received in the office of the Commissioner of Police on 14th July. In consequence Mr. Sharp called with it the same day at 9-45 p.m. at the Nagpada Police Station. He made inquiries of Inspector Guider and Sub Inspector Khan and they took him to the brothel at 11th Lane Kamatipura where complainant was found and rescued. The two accused were arrested in the early part of the morning.

The defence story that this is the case got up by the witness Mahomed Alli Mirza Alli does not commend itself to me. Even assuming that he with his friends took up much time of the complainant and accused No 2 took him to task for it, the question is if complainant was a free agent. Had she been free she could have left the brothel with or without him. The fact that she had to go to the [illegible] necessity of sending a petition to the Commissioner of Police to secure her liberty is proof that she was detained by moral if not physical force. I have therefore come to the conclusion on the evidence and the conduct of the parties that accused Nos. 1 and 2 were jointly interested in the brothel in question, that accused No. 1 did not put the complainant to the life of prostitution in his brothel at 10th Lane Kamatipura but made her over for that purpose to accused No. 2 at 11th Lane Kamatipura. Here for about 5 days complainant earned as a prostitute, her earnings were taken out of her control and she was kept in fear of arrest by the Police if she left the brothel. I therefore convict both the accused on the charges framed.

Accused are sentenced each to 3 months' R. I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 200-0-0 in default to 2 months' further rigorous imprisonment.

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In Lighter Vein.

Daughter: "May I go to a wedding, father?"
Father: "Must you go?"
Daughter: "I suppose so. I'm the bride."

* * * *

In Motor Vein.

Chauffeur: May I go and get a Horn, Sir?
Master: If you must need it, get it from The Advance Motor Co.
Chauffeur: I suppose so—I always get my things there, Sir.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

(Continued from page 4.)

lished in the report on the subject of His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia—are well-worth a consideration by the self-complacent Indian Government. The revenue and expenditure figures are:—

	Revenue	Expenditure	Expenditure omitting War Expenditure
1913-14	21,741,775	23,160,733	23,160.733
1918-19	44,716,919	45,119,681	23,864,530
1921-22	64,913,085	65,106,949	33,769.785
1922-23	64,720,635	65,700,485	33,600.013
1923-23	(estimated)	6.1896,098	61,943,250

The revenue and expenditure have both increased, as in India; but it is the distribution of the additional revenue which is the most interesting. Of the total revenue increase, between 1913-14 and 1923-24 of £42,978,900 Customs and Excise gave £ 17,874,050 or 45 per cent; Income Tax gave £12,904,518 or 30 per cent; Post Office gave £ 5,280,966 or 12 per cent. in round figures. In India commercial enterprise both railways and the Post Office are a dead loss notwithstanding the recommendations of the Incheape Committee. The specific proposals of the Australian Finance Minister also deserve notice for purposes of comparison. The total revenue surplus on 30th June 1924 would be £ 7,475,726 including the surplus of the previous year brought forward, which is proposed to be distributed:—

Redemption of War gratuity bonds £2,500,000
Reserve for Defence including Munitions £2,500,000.
Reserve to meet taxation contingencies £2,474,726.
Total £7,474,726.

The Government of India have as yet no surplus in sight in spite of the increase in salt duty. But see what the Australian Finance Minister does with his accumulated surplus.

The postal rates for letters, inland and within the British Empire, are to be reduced from 2d. for ½ oz. to 1½d. for 1 oz. with corresponding reductions for other classes of mail matter. The estimated loss of revenue for the first full year as the result of the reduced rates is £930,000. The Federal Loan Proposals for 1923-24 require a sum of £18,945,622, of which the principal items are:—

Loans to States for immigration £5,000,000
Soldier Land Settlement, advances to States £4,000,000.
War Service Homes £3,000,000.
Post-master-General's Department £3,941,766

The sum of £750,000 is provided for the completion of shipbuilding as begun by a former Government. No new construction is in contemplation. The late Government agreed to provide £9,750,000, to be expended during three years, for the capital works of the Postmaster-General's Department. In 1922-23 the capital expenditure was £2,510,346. During the present year it is proposed to expend £4,161,786. In India, however not a single one of the charges raised during or after the war, is even in sight of reduction.

The balance-sheet of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino of Portugal, shows the gross profits of the year of Esc. 74,961,498 dol. 68 5 and, after adding thereto the Balance brought forward from the previous year of Esc. 456,525, dol. 45, Total Esc. 75,418,024 dol. 13,5 and deducting all Expenses amounting to Esc. 64,537,672, dol. 34.8 there remains for distribution the sum of Esc. 10,880,351, dol. 78,7.

Out of the Profits for the past Financial Year, 1922, there should be applied:—

Esc., 3,000,000 dol. 00 to the Reserves.
Esc. 7,200,000, dol. 00 in Dividends.

The strengthening of the Reserve Funds is a time-honoured policy of our Bank. The Reserves, which serve as a guarantee for the Capital, will now be raised to Escudos 30,200,000 dol. 00.

With regard to the Dividend, the results permit an improvement in this direction, thus giving a more generous return on the Capital. The cash position of the Bank is remarkably good. The following table shows the general nature of the business done.

In Bills Discounted, an *increase* of 106,779 Bills and Esc. 147,403,836.
In Bills Receivable an *increase* of 32,882 Bills and Esc. 151,331,044.
In Bills for Collection, a *decrease* in number of 6,347 but an *increase* in amount of Esc. 98,517,343.
In Bills Payable, an *increase* of 83,809 Bills and 221,686,113.
In Bills of Exchange on Abroad, an *increase* of 9,534 Bills and Esc. 111,193,961.
In Drafts Issued, an *increase* of 27,471 and Esc. 290,713,513.
In movement of cash an *increase* of 2059 Esc. 320,150.
In Movement of Deposits an *increase* of Esc. 636,979,674.
In Credits opened Abroad, an *increase* of Esc. 388,426.
In Guaranteed Loans and Overdrafts, a *decrease* of Esc. 79,374,572.

The reduction shown in Loans and Guaranteed Overdrafts is a natural consequence of the traditional policy. This item is duly guaranteed by sundry Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Colonial produce and foodstuffs, etc.

INVESTMENTS.

The figures recorded in the Balance Sheet under this heading show a decided increase over previous years. The reason for this is that the bonds representing the loans, which, by the terms of the contract the Bank granted to the Colony of Angola have once more been included under the said heading, and the Bank also acquired other securities of real value, amongst which may be counted certain bonds issued by important Colonial companies, whose standing and wise and sound organisation justified the help.

"With respect to the securities in foreign currencies, we judged it advisable to sell some of the securities we possessed, and liquidated them under very favourable conditions, substituting them by others more easily realisable and better guaranteed, and more suitable for the dossier of an issuing Bank such as ours.

The total value of the Investments in Foreign Currencies amounts to £870,505, but they are written down in the Balance Sheet to the equivalent of £47,270 only. Out of the first amount £272,200 figure in the Balance Sheet under review merely as Esc. 1,224,900, which amount, at the rate of exchange ruling at the close of the financial year for the £ sterling would be equivalent to £12,121, that is to say we have £272,200 of War Loan written down to £12,121.

A study of the Investments shows that the majority of the securities have been valued at the Official Stock Exchange quotations of 31st December, 1922, and they have treated differently only some Stocks of which we ourselves are large holders; this simply for reasons of extreme precaution and notwithstanding that these Stocks are exceedingly well guaranteed. Further, securities quoted in foreign moneys, although taken at the Official quotations, have been converted at the par of exchange into Escudos.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGES.

BY "KRISTODAS".

Some of the members of the old Council and the candidates for the new had a speech-making day last Friday and curiously enough the subject chosen was "Nation-Building."

The whole discussion shows the huge gulf which divides the mentality of moderate politicians from the mentality of nationalists. To the former nation-building is still comprised in the four-corners of platitudes we have been repeating years after years for more than half a century. Dr. Dadachanji said that people living in palaces and stately mansions did not constitute the nation and that the nation in every country lived in villages and cottages and that in order to build a nation they must lay the foundation in such cottages. A very wise and undisputed platitude; and yet what have the Government or the school of politicians to which all these good people belong done to prove their conviction in this truth that a nation must be built up in cottages and villages? Dr. Dadachanji observed that it was a great mistake to keep the village population in darkness and illiteracy. He also laid great stress on the almost total absence of sanitation and medical relief in the vilages at present. It was responsible, he said, for the high rate of mortality in the rural areas where people died like flies due to epidemics and endemics. All this is indictment of the system of the Government with which Dr. Dadachanji and others would like the people to co-operate. Not only this but there are no constructive suggestions coming forward as to what is to be done to remove all such chaos, all such illiteracy and ignorance all such want of sanitation. The Nationalists are being charged on every occasion with absence of constructive suggestions. On the contrary, they have got constructive suggestions enough for building up the nation and for placing all the national activities on an organised basis but people who charge them with this absence of constructive suggestions can only say that if they are returned to the Councils in the forthcoming elections they will give their attention to remedy this state of things, as if all these years and years have not been spent in trying to remedy such a state of things. Mahatma Gandhi pointed out the key to the whole problem, the key being hand-spinning and hand-weaving known as the Charkha and the Khaddar movement. And yet what did all our moderates do? Since the time that the Khaddar movement began they have never ceased to treat it with contempt and indifference. They have tabooed it as a mischievous and ridiculous movement and they have not taken pains to see and examine as to how this movement is pregnant with possibilities for revolutionising the whole countryside for giving a new life and vigour to our villages and for building up the Indian nation on real live foundations. Dr. Dadachanji also referred to the "need of developing agriculture and industries" and pointed out "how little had been done in these two directions". That is what we also say that very little has been done in these directions and yet when we point out the directions in which we should move forward without expecting any co-operation from the Government, without placing any dependence upon the bureaucracy, our friends refuse to co-operate with us. They think that by going to Councils and nibbling at this piece of legislation and that, having a few interpellations here and there, having a few inevitable Committees to tour round the country will solve the whole problem of our indebtedness, our poverty and our subjection. Dr. Batliwala who followed Dr. Dadachanji says he will lay emphasis on technical education. He gives the portentous news as if it was something quite original that a Committee had already reported on the matter but that owing to difference of opinion in the Committee's report it had not been possible to accomplish anything yet. Perhaps he does not know that the Committee was divided as between European and Indian members and that the former were opposed tooth and nail to all the constructive suggestions made by the latter. He proposes that their work in the next Council should be to force Government to give effect to some of their recommendations, at any rate those made by Sir M. Visveswaraya. Has he realised that if was these very recommendations which were opposed by European members of the Technical Education Committee and that the Hon. Minister for Education, who belongs to the same party as Dr. Batliwala, has not been able to do anything, so far as the information goes, to remove the opposition of the European members and to support the suggestions of Sir M. Visvesvaraya? There is still even more behind the scenes than what has appeared on the surface and yet Dr. Batliwalla would have the next Council to concentrate all its energy on the report of this Technical Education Committee. As if this miserable failure with regard to Technical Education Committee is not enough he would have a new special Committee appointed to examine the agriculture and the rural economic conditions. All this is too tragic for words. These gropings in the dark, these bonafide and sincere but mistaken attempts to take up small petty problems while the whole life of the nation is being sapped away. To mistake the trees for the wood! The only solution for all our wrongs, for all our sufferings for all our miseries is to have the complete control of the Government in our hands.

INDIA AS A MARKET.

So the Economic Conference is having its sittings side by side with the sitting of the Imperial Conference and the agenda which was being discussed by British Chambers of Commerce for the last four or five months is slowly being made manifest to Indian people. I shall have much to say with regard to the resolutions and deliberations of this Economic Conference but with regard to its initial stages what has struck me most is the observations of the Hon. Mr. Innes, one of the nominated representatives of India. He stressed "India's almost limitless potentialities as a market," and pointed out that "during the last three years she had bought goods from the United Kingdom as much as Canada, Australia and South Africa combined." Mr. Innes must have made a long speech out of which this single gem has been flashed to us by Reuter, but this single gem is sufficient to point out the whole significance of the Economic Conference and also the character of India's representatives at the same. Is it possible in any other Colony or country that her representatives should emphasise her character as merely a market which would serve as the best dumping-ground of stuff from all the outside world and yet that is what Mr. Innes has said. He does not point the potentialities and the powers of the country as a manufacturer of goods but he points out to her helpless and hopeless conditions as a slave, her market being open as the best and most hospitable receptacle for commodities being dumped by foreign countries. These observations of Mr. Innes must have been made to appease the fear expressed by Sir Philip Loyd Greame with regard to the falling off in the British export trade and the unemployment prevailing in the United Kingdom. No other Colony has offered such a "carte blanche" to the United Kingdom to send out her goods there. The question of Imperial Preference was also referred to by Sir Philip Loyd Greame and is obviously coming up as an important item on the agenda paper. He definitely said "we wish to apply that principle within the scope which is practical for us so as to move still further the development of Imperial products and Imperial resources." Will the representatives of India, nominated albeit by the Government, keep the minority report of the Fiscal Commission before their minds? Will they remember the suggestion that the minority report which conveyed the feelings and views of the Indian people definitely laid down that India would not entertain any scheme of Imperial Preference till she was considered of an inferior status in the British Empire. This was written before the Kenya decision which has now shown us how far from recognising India as an equal member of the British Empire, the British Cabinet has almost in so many words declared that the Empire is one for Whites and that India will have to stay in the Empire not on her terms but on the terms laid down by the British Cabinet and the Colonies, the terms of being merely a helots.

THE BRITISH LEGION.

At the annual conference of the British Legion, the organization of British ex-service men, which was held in London recently, addresses were given by Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and by Mr. H. B. Butler, Deputy-Director of the International Labour Office, who described the work of the Office, and the following resolution concerning the Office was passed:

"That this conference learns with satisfaction that a meeting of international experts is being held on July 31, 1923, under the auspices of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office, to study the question of the industrial future of disabled men, and records its adherence to the principle of the League of Nations, and expresses its appreciation of the services already rendered by the International Labour Office in connection with the problem of disabled men."

The Bhavnagar Prajamandal on the 7th inst. adopted two resolutions, one to hold the first Bhavnagar State Peoples' Conference and an exhibition of State produces at Bhavnagar during the Christmas and secondly to send an influential deputation to wait on the State Council with an application protesting against the ignoring of the pledge of adopting and enforcing new draft bills without inviting public opinion on them and also against the importing of high salaried officials from outside the State which jeopardised the vital interests of the state subjects.—(A. P.).

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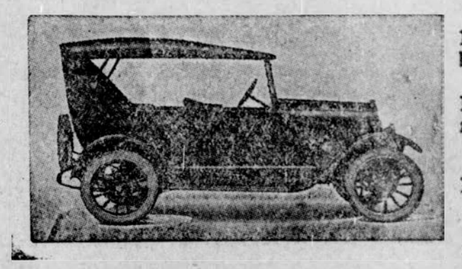

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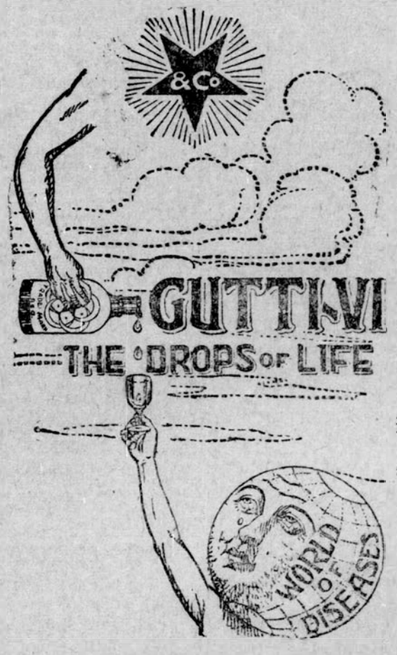

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T Tooth-ache,
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E Enteralgia (Pain in the bowels),

D Dengue, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Dyspepsia,
R Rheumatism, Ringworm,
O Otalgia (pain in the ear),
P Pleurisy, Phthisis, Pneumonia, Plague,
S Sprain, Stings,

O Ozœna,
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HUBLI NOTES.

YALGI DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI. Oct. 9.

Vaniyankudva Moolky, a well-known Kanarese writer, has declared himself Editor, Publisher and Printer of the Kanarese Weekly "Satyagrahi" in place of Messrs Ramarao Mallaya and Narayanrao, now under remand in the Mangalore sub-jail. The under-trial prisoners are being supplied with food by Mr. Karnad Sadashivrao. The prisoners were interviewed by some friends on the 5th instant and were found to be cheerful and fit.

A Mela Sammelan was held at Hubli at the Warta Prasarak Sangha office on Sunday in connection with the work done during the Ganesh Utsava.

All the pledged volunteers at Hubli observed fast yesterday, being Yalgi Day. A meeting of the volunteers was held in the evening to pay tribute to the memory of the deceased. Mr. Krishnarao Mudvedkar of Dharwar who had come down specially for the occasion, and Dr. Hardiker addressed the volunteers. Mr. Ramrao Desai presided. The speakers exhorted them to selfless action in the wake of Sjt. Yalgi. After prayers for the deceased, the work of collection for the Yalgi Fund was taken up.

A Provincial Volunteer Conference has been called at Bijapur about the middle of November. Seth Jamnalal has been invited to preside.

AT GADAG.

In accordance with the instructions of the Karnatak Provincial Volunteer Board Yalgi Day was observed here solemnly on Monday. All the pledged volunteers fasted and offered prayers at the Shri Veeranarayan Temple and gave their quota to the Volunteer Board in memory of the late Sjt. Govindrao Yalgi. A public meeting was held under the presidentship of the popular Congress leader Dr. Venkatrao Huilgol. Speeches were made befitting the occasion. A resolution of condolence was also passed all standing.

ALLAHABAD'S ADDRESS TO VICEROY.

A. P. REPORT OF PUBLIC MEETING REFUTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

The Associated Press telegram that a public meeting was held here to organise the Viceroy's reception is wrong. No public meeting was ever held. A few 'johuzurs' and 'johukums' were invited by the local Magistrate in the Mayo Hall. The public had no scent even of this meeting. The Allahabad public cannot extend any reception to Lord Reading. Efforts are being made by the local Khilafat and Congress Committees to repudiate the doings of those who do not represent the general public; and it is doubtful whether they represent even themselves.

POONA NOTES.

MANUFACTURERS' AND TRADERS' CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA. Oct. 8.

The Manufacturers and Traders' Conference was held at Poona in the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya on Saturday and Sunday, the 6th and the 7th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Chandarkar of the Talegaon Paisa Fund Works. About a hundred representatives attended the Conference.

The President in a clear and impressive address, dwelt on the necessity of encouraging Indian industries in all possible respects. He explained the difficulties in the way of Indian manufactures; and suggested suitable remedies. One of the important suggestions was the publication of a commercial directory.

On Sunday the Conference passed several resolutions, important among them being the establishment of a Manufacturers and Traders' Association, with an annual membership subscription of Rs. 3. An Executive Committee for the next year was appointed. Other resolutions included the establishment of classes in salesmanship, encouragement of students in National, Industrial, and Commercial Schools and Colleges by giving them facilities for future studies, requesting Insurance Companies and banks to utilise their deposits for loan to manufacturers, and requesting municipalities to encourage Cottage Industries and use Indian material.

NAUTCH GIRLS TO EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S APPROVAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

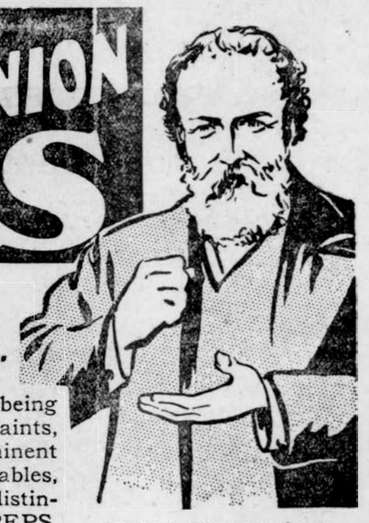
TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 8.

Diwan Bahadur Vijiaraghavachariya, Commissioner, British Empire Exhibition (Indian Section) interviewed on the question regarding the proposal to send a party of nautch girls to the Madras Court in the Exhibition to give performance in the south Indian dancing, said he felt the exhibition of south Indian dancing would undoubtedly show to Europe the proficiancy attained in this art in southern India. If the educated Indian opinion considered the proposal would not be to the credit of Madras, he felt sure that the gentlemen responsible for the proposal would be the first to abandon it voluntarily.

As a result of the Conference of the Commissioner with the authorities in the State, additional space has been taken in the Exhibition pavillion by the State which is equal to that taken by any other Native State.

The death has occurred of Colonel Algernon Durand, formerly Military Secretary to the Viceroy.—Reuter.

A GREAT DOCTOR'S OPINION OF PEPS



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JUST now, when widespread suffering is being caused by coughs, colds and chest complaints, it is a matter of interest to know that the eminent British medical writer, the late Dr. Gordon Stables, R.N., M.D., was among the first of the many distinguished medical men to personally investigate PEPS.

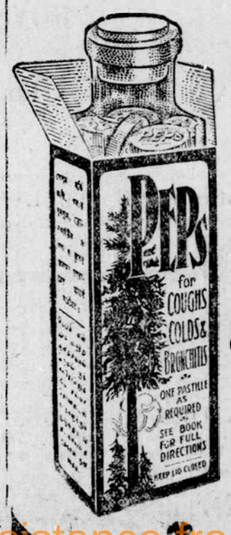
"All medical men," writes the doctor, "are agreed that science is gradually lengthening the life of man. My own opinion, is that, were it not for what I call the curse of over-crowding and the consequent breathing of germ-laden polluted air, any person, given a fair start ought to live to the full five score years at least. In this direction science has now made another great stride forward in discovering for our use a balsam of the greatest medicinal value, destined to revolutionise treatment of throat and chest ailments.

"In our country alone, there are tens of thousands of chest sufferers who could never hope to get away and breathe the rich, lung-strengthening air of the pine forests, but now by this discovery the medicinal virtue of the balsamic curative pine air is captured for them and condensed into the wonderful little tablets known as PEPS. Thus, through the medium of Peps, we obtain literally, the benefits of the pine forest in our own homes.

"A Peps tablet is simply allowed to dissolve on the tongue when it liberates the balsamic pine essences in the form of volatile fumes. These, breathed down the lung-tubes, straightway come into contact with all the irritated lining membranes of the air-passages. You cannot possibly get at the tubes or other vital inner tissues of the chest and lungs by swallowing cough-mixtures or other liquid medicine into the stomach.

"As a medical man it seems to me that the value of this marvellous Peps remedy is two-fold. First, it completely allays the irritation and tickling—in other words, the sub-acute inflammation of the lining membrane of air-pipes and lungs; and secondly, it kills or destroys the germs of disease itself. One can easily understand therefore, how an incipient cold or chill so treated can go no further."

Act on this great doctor's recommendation and secure a bottle of Peps from your regular medicine dealer to-day! Free from all harmful drugs Peps are as good for children as for adults.



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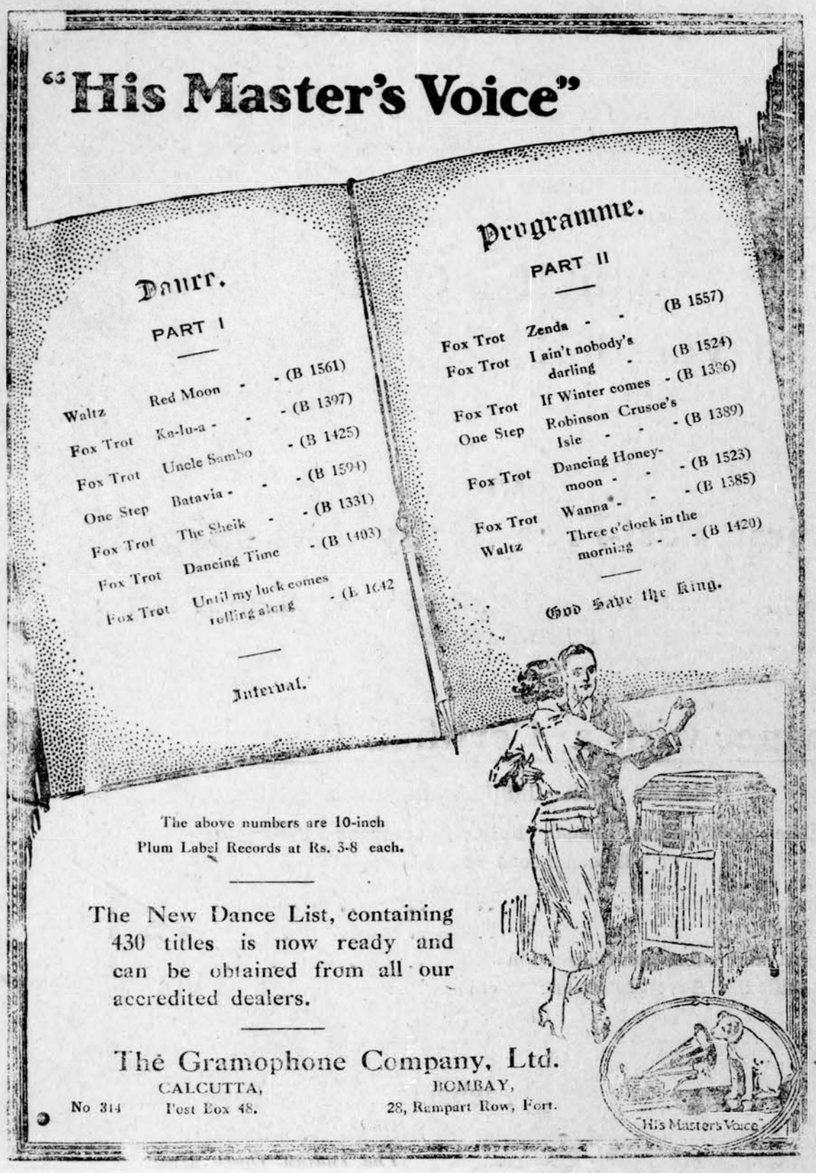
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Waltz Red Moon - - (B 1561)
Fox Trot Ka-lu-a - - (B 1397)
Fox Trot Uncle Sambo - (B 1425)
One Step Batavia - - (B 1594)
Fox Trot The Sheik - - (B 1331)
Fox Trot Dancing Time - (B 1403)
Fox Trot Until my luck comes rolling along - (B 1042
Interval.
PART II
Fox Trot Zenda - - (B 1557)
Fox Trot I ain't nobody's darling - (B 1524)
Fox Trot If Winter comes - (B 1386)
One Step Robinson Crusoe's Isle - - (B 1389)
Fox Trot Dancing Honeymoon - - (B 1523)
Fox Trot Wanna - - - (B 1585)
Waltz Three o'clock in the morning - (B 1420)
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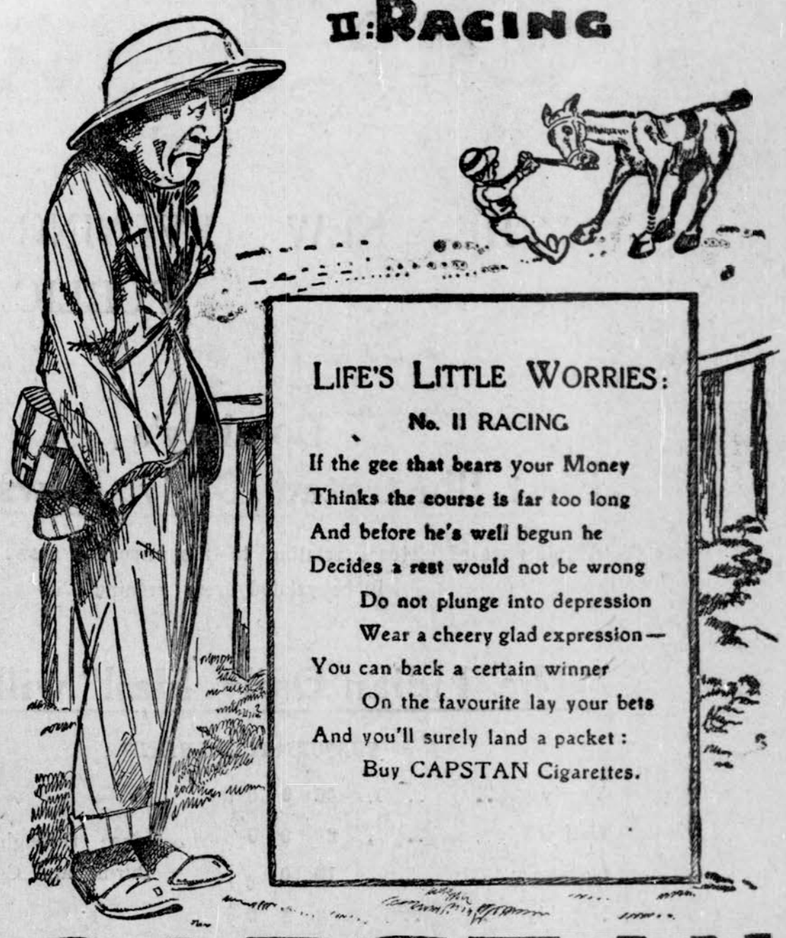

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